PENNSYLVANIA

RELIEF BULLETIN

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PERSONS IN UNEMPLOYABLE CASES*

★ SEE PAGE 24

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

FIRST QUARTER

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

1 9 3 6

IN THIS ISSUE

INDUSTRY, EMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF
- Changes in Industrial Employment 3
- Direct Relief 4

CASE LOAD
- State-wide Trend 6
- Effect of the Works Program 7
- Effect of Private Employment 11
- Other Factors 13

EXPENDITURES
- The Cost of Relief 15

COUNTY AND AREA TRENDS
- County Direct Relief Rolls 19
- Change Since First Quarter, 1935 21

UNEMPLOYABLE CASES ON STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ROLLS

- Summary 23

- I. The Problem of Unemployability
  - Current Significance 24
  - Who Are the Unemployables? 24
  - Care of Unemployables by Other Relief Agencies 26

- II. Unemployable Cases on State Emergency Relief Rolls
  - Definitions and Procedure 28
  - Number and Distribution of Cases 28
  - Composition of Unemployable Cases 33
  - Reasons for Unemployability 36
  - Eligibility for Other Public Aid 37

DIGEST OF FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 39

CHARTS

1 - Direct Relief Cases and Expenditures, by Weeks: December 28, 1935 - April 25, 1936 5

2 - Net Cumulative Change in Number of Direct Relief Cases -- Because of Works Program, Private Employment and Other Factors, by Weeks: September 1, 1935 - April 25, 1936 9

3 - Number of Cases Opened and Closed Because of Works Program, Private Employment and Other Factors, Weekly Average: First Quarter, 1936 10

4 - Average Number of Persons on S.E.R.A. Direct and Work Relief Rolls, by Months: September, 1932 - April, 1936 14

5 - Expenditures for S.E.R.A. Direct and Work Relief, by Months: September, 1932 - April, 1936 15

6 - Proportions of County Populations Receiving Direct Relief, Average: First Quarter, 1936 20

7 - Number of Persons on S.E.R.A. Rolls First Quarter, 1936, Shown as a Per Cent of the Number of Persons on S.E.R.A. Rolls First Quarter, 1935, by Counties 22
8 - Number and Ages of Persons in Unemployable Cases, by Size of Case: August, 1935 34
9 - Age Distribution of Persons in All Relief Cases and in Unemployable Cases 36
10 - Pennsylvania Emergency Relief Administrative Areas 42

TABLES

1 - Number of Cases and Persons Receiving Direct Relief, with Total Expenditures for Relief Grants and Average Expenditures per Case and Per Person, by Weeks: December 30, 1935 - May 2, 1936 6
2 - Relief Applications Received, Cases Opened and Closed and Net Change in Case Load, by Weeks: December 30, 1935 - May 2, 1936 8
3 - Average Weekly Number of Relief Cases Opened and Closed, with Principal Reasons, by Months: January - April, 1936 11
4 - Unemployment Relief Cases at Beginning of Month, Cases Reinvestigated and Cases Closed during the Month and Relief Applications Investigated, Rejected and Accepted during the Month, by Months: January, 1935 - April, 1936 12
5 - Expenditures for Direct Relief, Special Programs and Administration, by Months: First Quarter, 1936 16
6 - Volume of Direct Relief, by Type: First Quarter, 1936 18
7 - Net Change in Direct Relief Case Load Because of Private Employment, by Weeks and by Counties, with Net Cumulative Change for the Period: September 1, 1935 - May 2, 1936 30
8 - Number of Cases Receiving Relief, with Number and Per Cent of Cases Containing No Employable Member, by Selected Counties (Special Study of Unemployables): August, 1935 32
9 - Number of Cases Receiving Relief, with Number and Per Cent of Cases Containing No Employable Member, by Selected Counties (Census of Cases Ineligible for Works Program): December 9, 1935 32
10 - Cases Containing No Employable Member, Persons in Such Cases and Per Cent of Persons Under 16 Years of Age, 16-69 Years of Age and 70 Years of Age and Over, by Size of Case: August, 1935 35

APPENDIX TABLES

I - Average Number of Cases and Persons Receiving Direct and Work Relief, with Average Number of Persons Per Case, by Months: September, 1932 - April, 1936 44
II - Average Number of Cases and Persons and Per Cent of Population Receiving Direct Relief, by Counties: First Quarter, 1936 45
III - Expenditures for Direct Relief Grants, by Counties: First Quarter, 1936 46
IV - Expenditures for Direct Relief, Work Relief, Special Programs and Administration, by Months: September, 1932 - March, 1936 48

INDUSTRY, EMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF

Changes in Industrial Employment. According to statistics released by the State Department of Labor and Industry, the general level of employment in Pennsylvania industries showed a drop (largely seasonal) of 6.1 per cent in January, followed by a period of no marked change in February and March. Aggregate industrial payrolls, after a similar January decline, evidenced a slight upturn in February, owing to an increase in the number of hours worked.

Comparative month-to-month changes in employment and payrolls for selected groups of industries are presented in the tabulation below.*

	Per Cent Change from Previous Month					
	January, 1936		February, 1936		March, 1936	
	Employment	Payrolls	Employment	Payrolls	Employment	Payrolls
All industries	- 6.1	- 5.1	- 0.4	+ 3.6	+ 0.9	- 0.9
All manufacturing industries	- 2.4	- 3.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.1	+ 0.6	+ 2.8
Iron and steel	- 3.0	0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	+ 3.5
Textiles and clothing	- 3.4	- 8.5	+ 0.1	+ 4.6	- 0.1	+ 4.8
All non-manufacturing industries	- 9.6	- 7.2	- 1.5	+ 5.4	+ 1.2	- 5.6
Anthracite coal	+ 3.0	- 1.8	+ 3.6	+41.0	-14.2	-44.5
Bituminous coal	+ 2.0	- 0.7	- 1.1	+ 8.3	- 0.4	- 8.3
Construction and contracting	-13.1	-13.4	-11.9	-13.0	+17.3	+17.3
Retail trade	-23.4	-17.8	- 1.6	- 0.2	+ 4.4	+ 4.4

Among the six key activities listed, retail trade, as might be expected, led the January, post-holiday decline with reductions in employment and payrolls of 23.4 per cent and 17.8 per cent, respectively.

While no marked trend was evident in the mining of bituminous coal, anthracite coal production moved sharply upward to a February seasonal peak re-

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* Based on reports to the Department of Labor and Industry from approximately 9,000 firms, employing in excess of 770,000 workers.

flected in a 41.0 per cent payroll increase which was accompanied by an increase of 46.9 per cent in hours worked. This peak, which affected more than 85,000 hard coal miners, was followed by an equally precipitous March decline of 44.5 per cent in earnings and 47.6 per cent in man hours.

Although a slight pick-up in the iron and steel industry occurred in February and March, it did not result in any substantial gains in employment. Construction and contracting, on the other hand, showed decided March increases after the usual stagnation caused by cold weather.

The following summary shows comparative changes in employment and payrolls between the first three months of 1935 and the first three months of 1936.

	Per Cent Change from Same Month in 1935					
	January, 1936		February, 1936		March, 1936	
	Employment	Payrolls	Employment	Payrolls	Employment	Payrolls
All industries	+ 0.3	+ 7.9	- 1.4	+ 5.7	+ 0.5	+ 5.2
All manufacturing industries	+ 3.5	+12.7	+ 2.1	+ 8.2	+ 1.6	+ 9.3
Iron and steel	+ 9.4	+28.0	+ 6.9	+14.8	+ 5.9	+16.3
Textiles and clothing	- 0.6	- 6.0	- 3.6	- 8.8	- 4.8	- 6.0
All non-manufacturing industries	- 1.2	+ 3.4	- 3.4	+ 4.7	- 0.4	+ 3.0
Anthracite coal	- 6.1	- 5.5	- 5.1	+19.1	+ 2.0	+ 9.4
Bituminous coal	- 1.8	+11.9	- 3.4	+ 5.6	- 6.4	- 8.8
Construction and contracting	- 6.3	- 0.3	-10.6	- 8.6	- 2.1	+ 3.6
Retail trade	+ 0.4	+ 3.6	- 4.1	+ 1.9	+ 1.0	+ 5.0

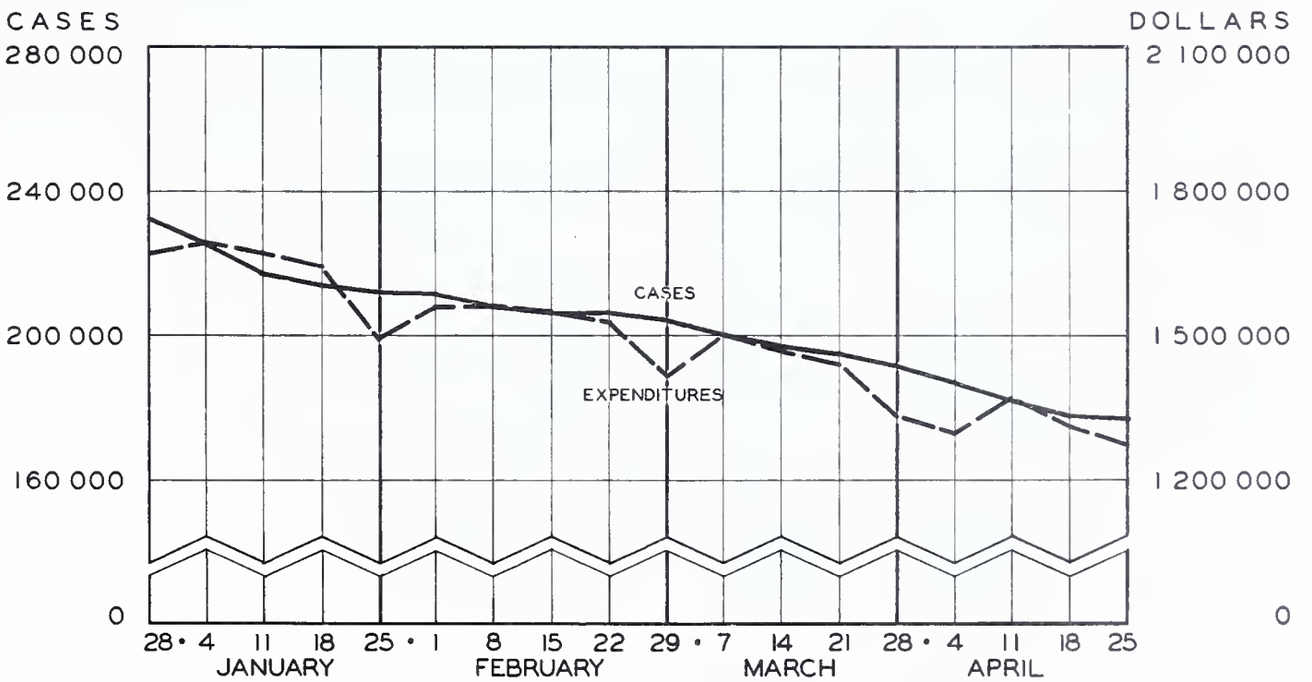
Direct Relief. Throughout the first four months of 1936 Pennsylvania's direct relief rolls, which numbered 233,320 cases December 28, showed a continuous downward trend (Chart 1). By April 25, 177,641 cases, representing 606,348 persons, remained. The reduction in case load, amounting to approximately 56,000, was the net outcome of closing some 195,000 cases and opening only 139,000.

An analysis of reasons for opening and closing cases reveals that the reduced direct relief burden was attributable, over the State as a whole, to employment provided by the Federal Works Program and not to private jobs. Despite evidence of improved employment conditions beginning in March, each week until the end of April found the number of cases accepted for direct relief because of loss of private employment greater than the number of cases closed because new jobs had been obtained (see page 11).

The turning point in this adverse movement of cases was reached the week ending May 2 when, for the first time since mid-November, private employment (considered apart from other factors) resulted in a net decline in relief needs.

DIRECT RELIEF CASES AND EXPENDITURES★

BY WEEKS — DECEMBER 28, 1935 — APRIL 25, 1936



★ EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATION

CHART I

CASE LOAD

State-wide Trend. The downward trend in the number of cases receiving direct relief in Pennsylvania, evident in Chart 1 and Table 1, was but a continuation of the steady reduction in case load which began the first week of September, 1935. At that time 434,787 cases, made up of 1,639,863 persons (17.1 per cent of the State's population), were on State Emergency Relief Administration rolls. By the end of the year (December 28) the SERA was assisting 233,320 cases, or 803,990 persons, and by April 25 these totals had been cut to

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CASES AND PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF, WITH TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF GRANTS AND AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER CASE AND PER PERSON, BY WEEKS DECEMBER 30, 1935 - MAY 2, 1936

Week Ending	Cases	Persons	Expenditures for Relief Grants	Average Expenditure	
				Per Case	Per Person
January 4	226,411	776,798	$1,697,365.24	7.50	2.19
January 11	217,986	742,397	1,677,427.36	7.70	2.26
January 18	214,364	725,818	1,649,338.19	7.69	2.27
January 25	212,316	716,216	1,499,308.78	7.06	2.09
February 1	212,014	714,779	1,565,978.24	7.39	2.19
February 8	208,636	706,449	1,567,638.28	7.51	2.22
February 15	207,043	699,255	1,551,871.39	7.50	2.22
February 22	206,742	695,511	1,530,131.40	7.40	2.20
February 29	204,492	685,093	1,421,833.03	6.95	2.08
March 7	200,443	668,875	1,503,666.85	7.50	2.25
March 14	197,256	656,316	1,478,484.35	7.50	2.25
March 21	195,998	650,667	1,443,016.57	7.36	2.22
March 28	192,261	638,388	1,336,862.04	6.95	2.09
April 4	187,372	623,598	1,301,255.90	6.94	2.09
April 11	182,414	612,238	1,377,948.65	7.55	2.25
April 18	178,203	603,348	1,316,757.23	7.39	2.18
April 25	177,641	606,149	1,281,063.76	7.21	2.11
May 2	178,836	612,059	1,207,332.67	6.75	1.97

177,641 cases, or 606,149 persons.

As will be shown below, the entire net reduction of more than 257,000 cases between September 1 and April 25, like the smaller reduction of 46,000 between December 28 and April 25, may be traced directly to the Federal Works Program.

The following tabulation provides a comparative summary of monthly relief statistics during the first four months of 1936.*

	January	February	March	April
Average number of cases receiving relief	216,618	206,728	195,661	180,398
Per cent change from previous month	- 13.2%	- 4.6%	- 5.4%	- 7.8%
Average number of persons receiving relief	735,201	696,577	650,838	610,350
Per cent change from previous month	- 15.1%	- 5.3%	- 6.6%	- 6.2%

Since each month's change in the number of relief recipients is the result of opening and closing many thousands of cases, discussion of the significance of either decreasing or increasing relief loads must deal primarily with the factors responsible for turnover in case load.

Effect of the Works Program. The Federal Works Program began removing cases from State direct relief rolls in September, 1935. Until the end of November the number of cases closed each week following receipt of initial project wages mounted steadily, reaching a peak of more than 39,000 cases, (160,000 persons) in the final week of the month. Thereafter weekly case load reductions attributable to the Works Program continued until the end of April but

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* For average numbers of cases and persons receiving relief, by months, since September, 1932, see Appendix Table I.

at a declining rate.

Chart 2 depicts clearly the trend just described, with the curves representing "Total Net Change" in case load and "Change Because of Works Program" turning precipitously downward in the closing months of 1935 and gradually tending to level off during the months of January through April, 1936.

In terms of case turnover during the period covered by Chart 2, the Works

TABLE 2

RELIEF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED, CASES OPENED AND CLOSED
AND NET CHANGE IN CASE LOAD, BY WEEKS
DECEMBER 30, 1935 - MAY 2, 1936

Week Ending	Relief Applications Received	Relief Cases Opened	Relief Cases Closed	Net Change in Case Load
January 4	10,636	6,719	13,628	- 6,909
January 11	15,210	8,622	17,047	- 8,425
January 18	15,031	10,282	13,904	- 3,622
January 25	12,817	10,306	12,354	- 2,048
February 1	12,841	9,475	9,777	- 302
February 8	12,655	9,550	12,928	- 3,378
February 15	12,212	9,502	11,095	- 1,593
February 22	11,083	8,820	9,121	- 301
February 29	10,966	8,256	10,506	- 2,250
March 7	10,896	7,551	11,600	- 4,049
March 14	10,299	7,217	10,404	- 3,187
March 21	9,506	6,351	7,609	- 1,258
March 28	11,502	6,511	10,248	- 3,737
April 4	12,616	6,853	11,742	- 4,889
April 11	13,332	7,707	12,665	- 4,958
April 18	13,514	6,988	11,199	- 4,211
April 25	13,771	8,712	9,274	- 562
May 2	10,424	7,936	6,741	+ 1,195

NET CUMULATIVE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF DIRECT RELIEF CASES-BECAUSE OF WORKS PROGRAM, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT & OTHER FACTORS

BY WEEKS — SEPTEMBER 1, 1935 — APRIL 25, 1936

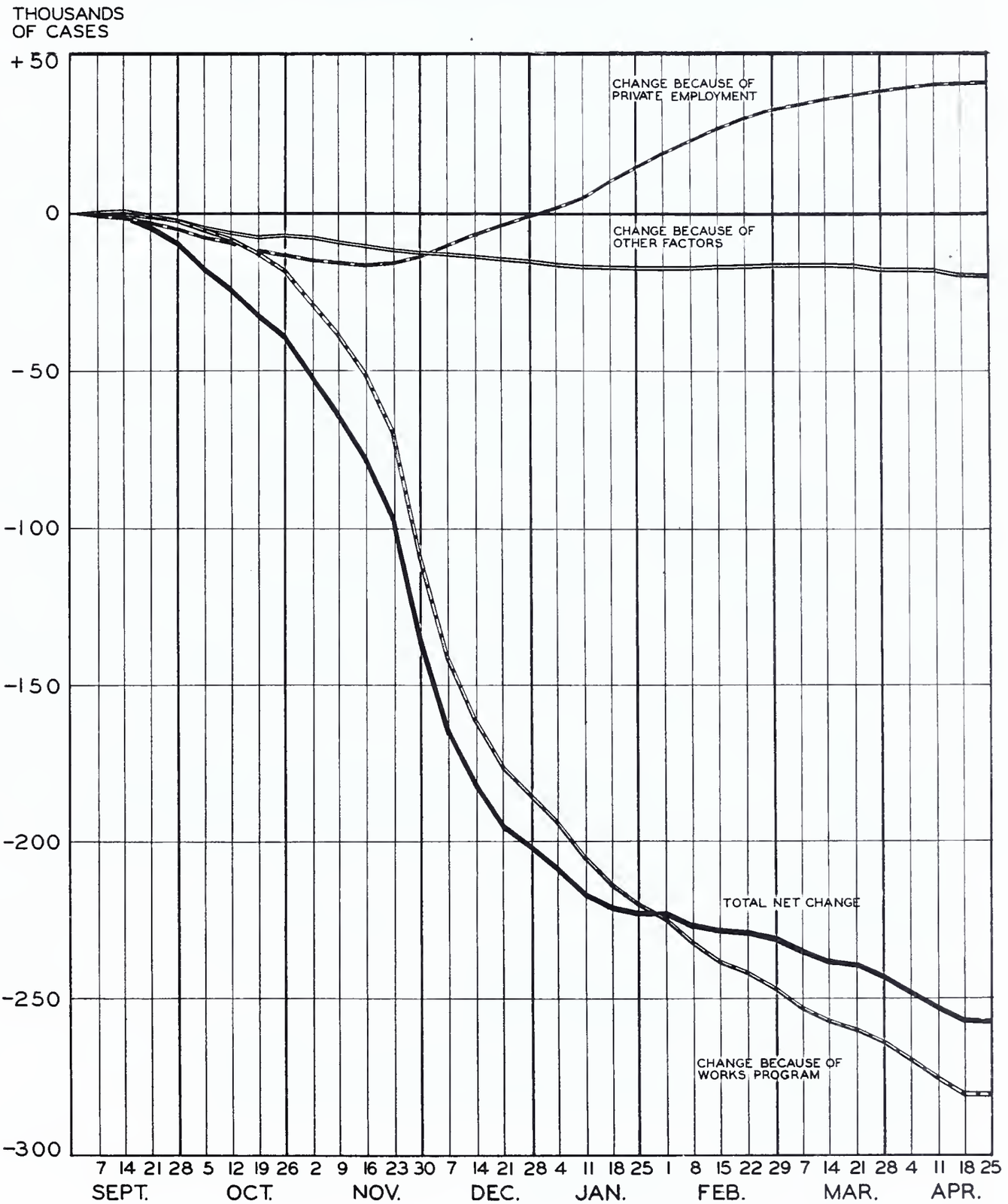

THOUSANDS OF CASES
+50
0
-50
-100
-150
-200
-250
-300
CHANGE BECAUSE OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
CHANGE BECAUSE OF OTHER FACTORS
TOTAL NET CHANGE
CHANGE BECAUSE OF WORKS PROGRAM
7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 7 14 21 28 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 7 14 21 28 4 11 18 25
SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APR.
1935
1936

CHART 2

Program resulted in:

(a) The closing of 189,809 cases by December 28 and an additional 116,078 cases by April 25, or a total of 305,887 cases between September 1 and April 25.

(b) The opening of 4,248 cases by December 28 and an additional 21,629 cases by April 25, or a total of 25,877 cases between September 1 and April 25.

The cases opened were in all instances former direct relief cases reaccepted on SERA rolls following loss of project employment. It will be noted that the result of this turnover was a net reduction attributable to the Works Program of 185,561 cases by December 28 and an additional 94,449 cases by April 25, or a total of 280,010 cases between September 1 and April 25. By May 2 a curtailment of project employment, in keeping with nation-wide cuts in quotas, had started a reverse trend in which more cases were being opened than

NUMBER OF CASES OPENED & CLOSED BECAUSE OF WORKS PROGRAM, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT & OTHER FACTORS WEEKLY AVERAGE - FIRST QUARTER - 1936

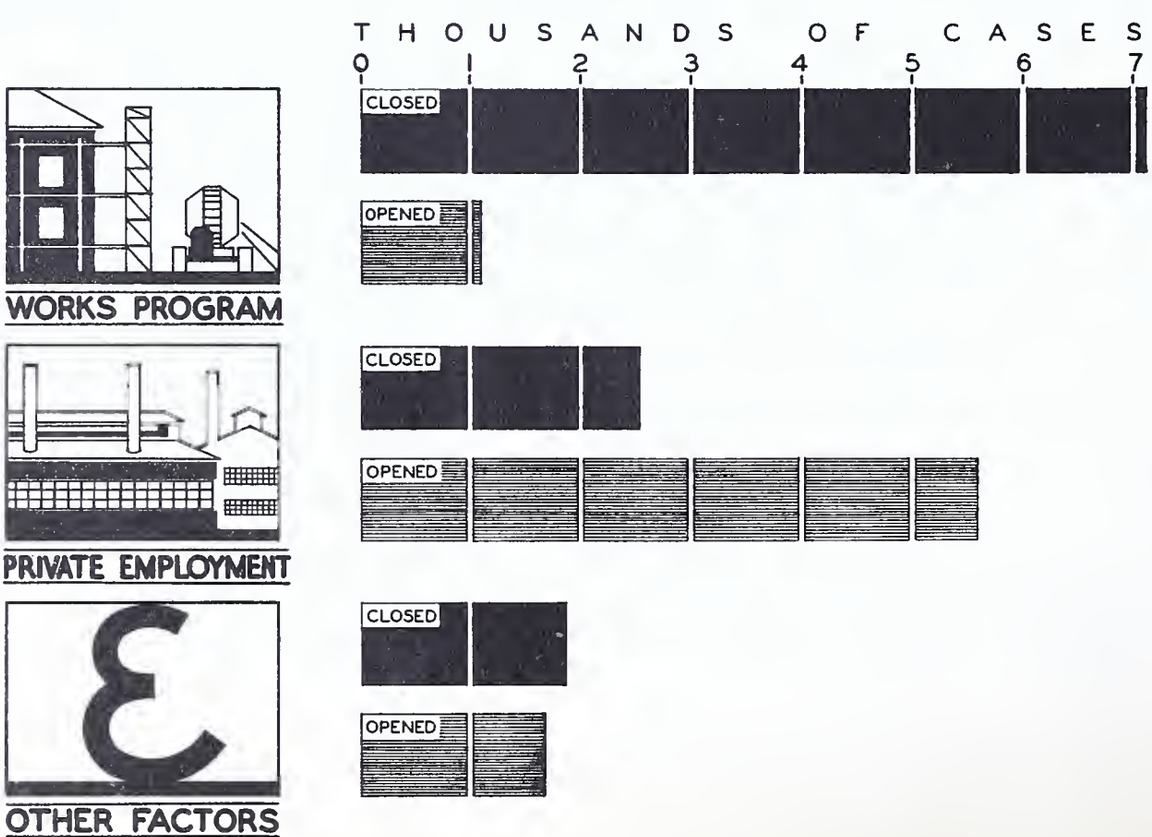


CHART 3

closed as a result of the Works Program.

Chart 3, covering the first quarter of 1936 only, and Table 3, covering the months of January through April, indicate the extent to which the weekly turnover of cases connected with the Works Program affected direct relief case load.

Effect of Private Employment. Turning back to Chart 2, it will be seen that private employment -- the next largest, and by far the most significant, factor in producing case turnover -- accounted for a substantial part of each

TABLE 3

AVERAGE WEEKLY NUMBER OF RELIEF CASES OPENED AND CLOSED, WITH PRINCIPAL REASONS JANUARY - APRIL, 1936

	January	February	March	April
CASES OPENED - AVERAGE PER WEEK	9,081	9,032	6,903	7,697
Because of:				
Loss of private employment	6,257	6,035	4,366	4,428
Totally unemployed	5,273	5,052	3,663	3,624
Inadequate earnings	984	983	703	804
Loss of Works Program employment	907	1,047	1,283	2,206
Loss of C.C.C. employment	72	103	54	89
Inadequate C.C.C. earnings	20	21	14	17
Inadequate income other than earnings	151	158	154	132
Unclassified	1,674	1,668	1,032	825
CASES CLOSED - AVERAGE PER WEEK	13,342	10,912	10,127	10,358
Because of:				
Private employment	2,214	2,598	2,961	3,911
New jobs	1,541	1,860	2,244	3,131
Increased earnings	673	738	717	780
Works Program employment	8,773	6,549	5,610	5,168
C.C.C. enrollment	32	9	3	24
Transfer to poor boards	59	80	37	35
Fraud or misrepresentation	25	40	48	41
Failure to report for Works Program employment	1,020	597	113	37
Unclassified	1,219	1,039	1,355	1,142

week's decline in SERA rolls during the early Fall months of 1935. Between September 1 and November 16 private employment had resulted in a net case load reduction of more than 16,000 cases. Thereafter, however, this gain was gradually eliminated by net increases occurring each week until, on January 4, the cumulative number of cases opened since September 1 because of shift in private employment was greater than the cumulative number closed.

The adverse effect of private employment on direct relief rolls during the first four months of 1936 is readily apparent in Table 3, which shows, for each month, the average weekly number of cases opened because wage earners had

TABLE 4

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF* CASES AT BEGINNING OF MONTH, CASES REINVESTIGATED AND CASES CLOSED DURING THE MONTH AND RELIEF APPLICATIONS INVESTIGATED, REJECTED AND ACCEPTED DURING THE MONTH, BY MONTHS
JANUARY, 1935 - APRIL, 1936

	Number of Cases			Number of Relief Applications		
Month	Beginning of Month	Reinvestigated	Closed	Investigated	Rejected	Accepted
January, 1935	416,967	262,915	27,639	68,563	15,222	53,341
February	442,669	286,870	40,160	60,990	11,304	49,686
March	452,195	376,310	45,608	67,375	15,339	52,036
April	458,623	359,270	43,946	55,793	13,355	42,438
May	457,115	418,826	64,957	66,221	17,131	49,090
June	441,248	378,580	46,241	53,296	14,743	38,553
July	433,560	345,657	67,325	56,761	15,154	41,607
August	407,842	390,264	52,937	98,796	18,914	79,882
September	434,787	351,008	43,845	47,935	13,153	34,782
October	425,724	432,273	64,734	52,231	17,159	35,072
November	396,062	448,106	138,162	61,503	18,644	42,859
December	300,759	266,508	102,707	51,249	15,981	35,268
January, 1936	233,320	237,779	66,710	65,501	20,097	45,404
February	212,014	197,418	43,650	52,921	16,793	36,128
March	204,492	201,407	44,558	47,670	17,299	30,371
April	190,305	184,615	45,576	52,865	18,997	33,868

* Exclusive of work relief provided by the Federal Works Program of 1935-36.

become totally unemployed or had had their earnings cut to a point where relief was necessary, and the average weekly number of cases closed because workers had found new jobs or increased their earnings to a subsistence level.

Although the relationship between private employment and changes in the relief load continued to be unfavorable until May 2, marked improvement is evident between January, when the weekly number of unemployed cases added to the relief rolls was three times as great as the number removed by new jobs, and April, when additions exceeded removals by only 13 per cent.

It may be noted, in summary, that the case turnover attributable to private employment resulted in:

(a) The closing of 109,255 cases by December 28 and an additional 48,613 cases by April 25, or a total of 157,868 cases between September 1 and April 25.

(b) The opening of 108,642 cases by December 28 and an additional 91,059 cases by April 25, or a total of 199,701 cases between September 1 and April 25.

From the net outcome of this turnover -- an increase of 41,833 cases between September 1 and April 25 -- it is readily apparent that, without the Works Program, the total SERA relief load would have shown a substantial rise over the eight months period, September through April.

Other Factors. Some of the factors responsible for the opening and closing of cases, aside from Works Program and private employment, are indicated in Table 4. In the instance of case openings they include discharge of workers from the Civilian Conservation Corps, inadequate CCC earnings, inadequate income other than earnings and a number of unclassified reasons, such as the breaking up of artificially combined "family" units (resulting in additional relief cases without increasing the number of persons) and the reinstatement of cases which had been dropped from relief rolls pending action by review

boards on alleged refusals of employment.

Miscellaneous reasons for closing cases include CCC employment, transfers to poor boards, fraud or misrepresentation, failure to report for Works Program jobs and unclassified factors, such as receipt of State pensions or other benefits, deaths and removals.

As shown in Chart 2, the case turnover attributable to "Other Factors" resulted in a gradual net reduction between September 1 and April 25, amounting, in total, to approximately 19,000 cases.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON S.E.R.A. DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF ROLLS

BY MONTHS — SEPTEMBER, 1932 — APRIL, 1936

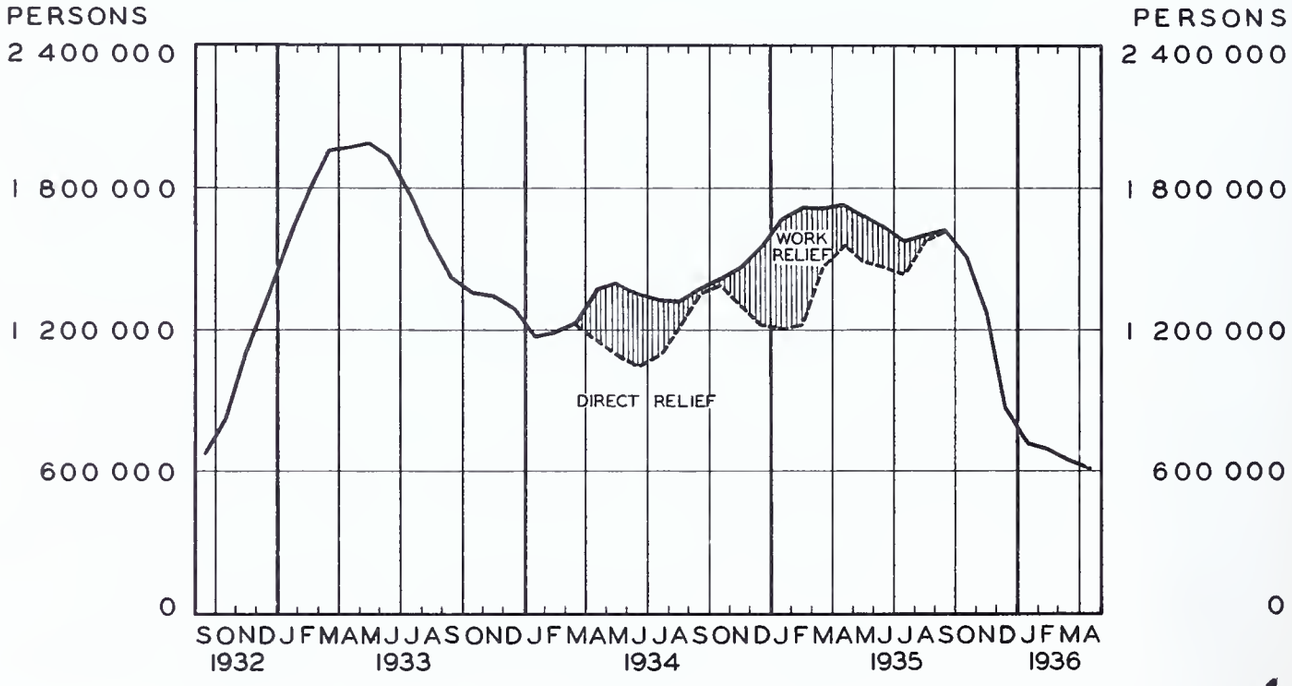


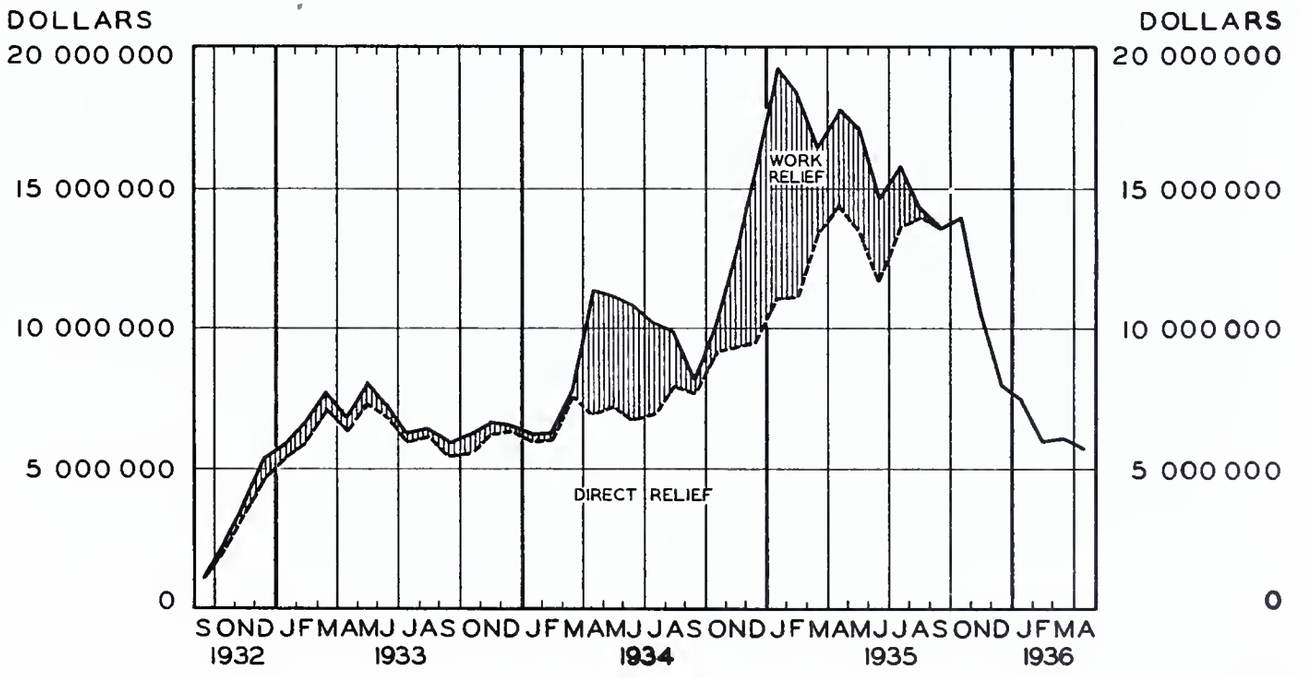
CHART 4

EXPENDITURES

The Cost of Relief. Expenditures for all activities of the State Emergency Relief Administration during the first quarter of 1936 aggregated $22,976,292.98. This sum was $14,080,786.96, or 38.0 per cent, less than the $37,057,079.94 expended during the final quarter of 1935.

As may be seen in Chart 1 and Table 1 (pages 5 and 6), weekly expenditures for direct relief grants, although fluctuating, showed a downward trend during the months of January through April closely paralleling the decline in direct relief rolls. Such weekly fluctuations as occurred are attributable primarily to the fact that orders for certain types of relief -- notably shoes, clothing, milk and rent -- are written on a monthly basis and issued to a considerably larger proportion of the case load in some weeks than in others.

EXPENDITURES FOR S.E.R.A. DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF★
BY MONTHS — SEPTEMBER, 1932 — APRIL, 1936



★ EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATION

CHART 5

TABLE 5

EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF, SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND ADMINISTRATION, BY MONTHS
FIRST QUARTER, 1936

Item	Total	January	February	March
TOTAL	$22,976,292.98	$8,566,489.82	$7,049,147.42	$7,360,655.74
Direct Relief - Total	19,769,502.16	7,429,860.30	6,073,294.88	6,266,346.98
Cash 1/	11,597,320.64	4,423,942.68	3,524,880.40	3,648,497.56
Food 2/	5,656,955.74	2,078,095.71	1,757,581.20	1,821,278.83
Shoes and clothing	889,320.92	333,721.59	265,903.83	289,695.50
Fuel	738,908.75	268,862.32	256,055.22	213,991.21
Shelter	437,303.35	127,282.65	143,409.47	166,611.23
Medical care 3/	400,471.40	180,806.86	109,895.84	109,768.70
Water and light	49,009.53	17,145.49	15,568.92	16,295.12
Thrift gardens	211.83	3.00	-	208.83
Special Programs - Total	483,850.01	140,475.84	141,347.65	202,026.52
Work relief clean-up	126,002.84	32,426.06	49,406.80	44,169.98
Transients and homeless	41,164.96	10,718.18	26,948.67	3,498.11
Emergency education	16,434.90	7,797.88	7,758.47	878.55
Veterans' relief	172,035.87	45,542.26	27,251.91	99,241.70
Commodity purchases and processing	11,389.02	7,153.69	1,639.66	2,595.67
Local homeless (Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties)	85,134.12	29,855.81	25,616.81	29,661.50
Other 4/	31,688.30	6,981.96	2,725.33	21,981.01
Administration	2,722,940.81	996,153.68	834,504.89	892,282.24

1/ Direct relief is granted in the form of cash in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties only.
2/ Does not include value of Federal Surplus Commodities distributed.
3/ Represents value of requisitions passed for payment.
4/ Includes transfer of Federal grants to self-help cooperatives, expenditures for supervisors' training program, and allocations to Pennsylvania Child Health Committee and Pennsylvania Committee on Public Assistance and Relief.

Of the total $22,976,292.98 expended during the first quarter of the year, $8,566,489.82 was expended in January, $7,049,147.42 in February and $7,360,655.74 in March (Table 5). No valid comparisons between these monthly expenditures may be made, however, without taking into consideration the fact that January included 23 order-writing days (Monday to Friday inclusive), February only 20 and March 22. Thus the February reduction of $1,517,342.40, or 17.7 per cent, reflected not only a drop of approximately 5 per cent in relief population but a 13 per cent decrease in the number of days in which obligations were incurred. Similarly the March increase of $311,508.32, or 4.4 per cent, was caused by a 10 per cent increase in order-writing days only partially offset by the further drop in the number of relief recipients.

As shown in Table 5, direct relief in cash or commodity orders accounted for $19,769,502.16 of the aggregate amount expended in January, February and March. Special programs accounted for an additional $483,850.01 and administration, including salaries, office rentals, supplies, equipment and travel, accounted for $2,722,940.81. A percentage distribution of these main types of expenditures in each month and for the quarterly period as a whole follows:

	Total for Quarter	January	February	March
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Direct relief	86.0	86.8	86.2	85.2
Special programs	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.7
Administration	11.9	11.6	11.8	12.1

It should be noted with respect to proportionate expenditures for administration that reduction in the volume of work which is involved in making investigations and reinvestigations, closing and opening cases, clearing information with other agencies, and keeping adequate records and accounts inevitably lags behind reduction in average case load. Each month, however, staffs have been consistently cut in all departments where a declining volume of administrative work and the interests of efficiency and real economy permitted.

TABLE 6

VOLUME OF DIRECT RELIEF, BY TYPE
FIRST QUARTER,. 1936

Type of Relief	Number of Orders	Quantity
Cash (weekly grants)	1,522,262	-
Food		
Food (weekly orders)	1,178,041	-
Milk (monthly orders)	145,952	5,072,575 quarts
Shoes and Clothing		
Shoe and clothing orders	614,795	-
Fuel		
Bituminous coal	47,068	47,052 tons
Anthracite coal	62,650	60,662 tons
Coke	5,175	5,135 tons
Gas	19,591	-
Wood	496	561 cords
Kerosene	6,581	70,685 gals.
Fuel oil and other	5,522	-
Water and light (monthly orders)	33,193	-
Shelter (monthly orders)	78,948	-
Medical Care		
Medical orders	51,295	-
Dental orders	10,513	-
Federal Surplus Commodities	-	6,559,719 pounds
Canned beef	-	2,904,494 pounds
Canned veal	-	41,947 pounds
Canned mutton	-	24,477 pounds
Evaporated milk	-	801,750 pounds
Sugar	-	73,000 pounds
Grape jam	-	88,884 pounds
Rolled oats	-	1,180 pounds
Sauerkraut	-	2,664 pounds
Prunes	-	540,630 pounds
Apples	-	2,078,213 pounds
Dried beans and peas	-	2,480 pounds

COUNTY AND AREA TRENDS

County Direct Relief Rolls. In considering the proportions of county populations receiving direct relief during the first quarter of 1936 (Chart 6), it is important to remember that the percentages shown in no way indicate the relative total unemployment relief burden in each county but only that part of it which was being borne by State funds.

In the State as a whole, an average of 693,483 persons, or 7.2 per cent of the population,* received direct relief during the quarterly period. In individual counties, absolute direct relief loads ranged from an average of 245 persons in Sullivan County to an average of 205,843 persons in Philadelphia County, while relative direct relief loads ranged from 1.8 per cent of the population in Bradford County to 11.1 per cent of the population in Clearfield County. (See Appendix Table II)

As shown in the tabulation below (based on data presented in Chart 6) the great majority of Pennsylvania counties had less than 6 per cent of their populations on SERA rolls during the quarter.

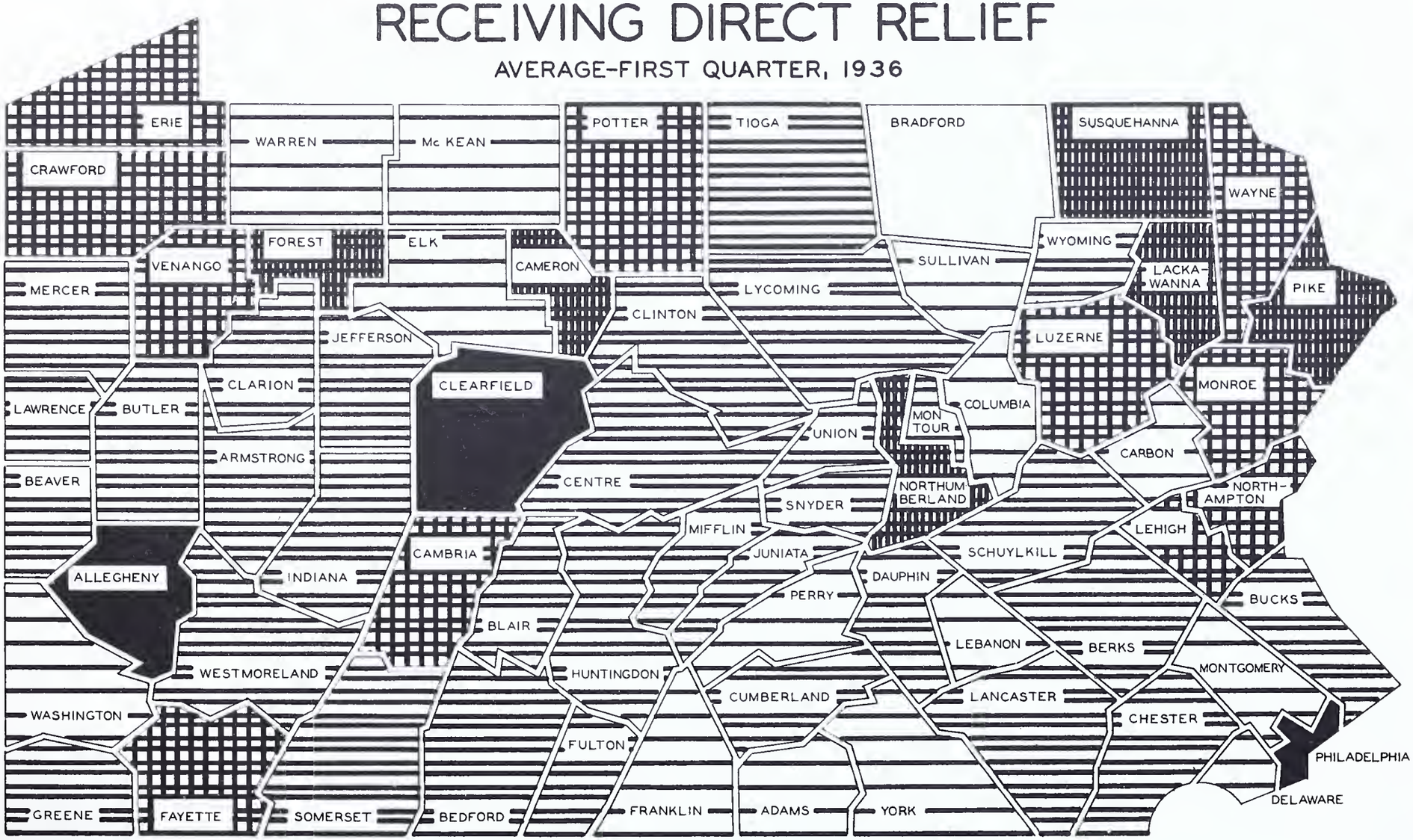
Per Cent of Population Receiving Direct Relief	Number of Counties
Less than 2.0%	1
2.0 to 3.9%	14
4.0 to 5.9%	32
6.0 to 7.9%	11
8.0 to 9.9%	6
10.0% and over	3
Total	67

It is noteworthy that the three counties with more than 10 per cent of their populations receiving direct relief included the two metropolitan counties of Philadelphia (10.6 per cent) and Allegheny (10.9 per cent). In both of these counties the Works Program at the beginning of 1936 had absorbed fewer direct relief cases proportionately than in most other sections of the

* Census of 1930.

PROPORTIONS OF COUNTY POPULATIONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF

AVERAGE-FIRST QUARTER, 1936



0.0 TO 1.9%

2.0 TO 3.9%

4.0 TO 5.9%

6.0 TO 7.9%

8.0 TO 9.9%

10.0%&OVER

CHART 6

State, owing to the initial lack of a sufficient number and variety of projects sponsored by local authorities. In the third county of the group, Clearfield, with 11.1 per cent of its population dependent on direct relief, the Works Program had already accomplished a substantial reduction, the comparatively large remaining SERA load being accounted for by the extremely high proportion (between 30 and 35 per cent) of the population which had been on SERA rolls before the Works Program was launched.

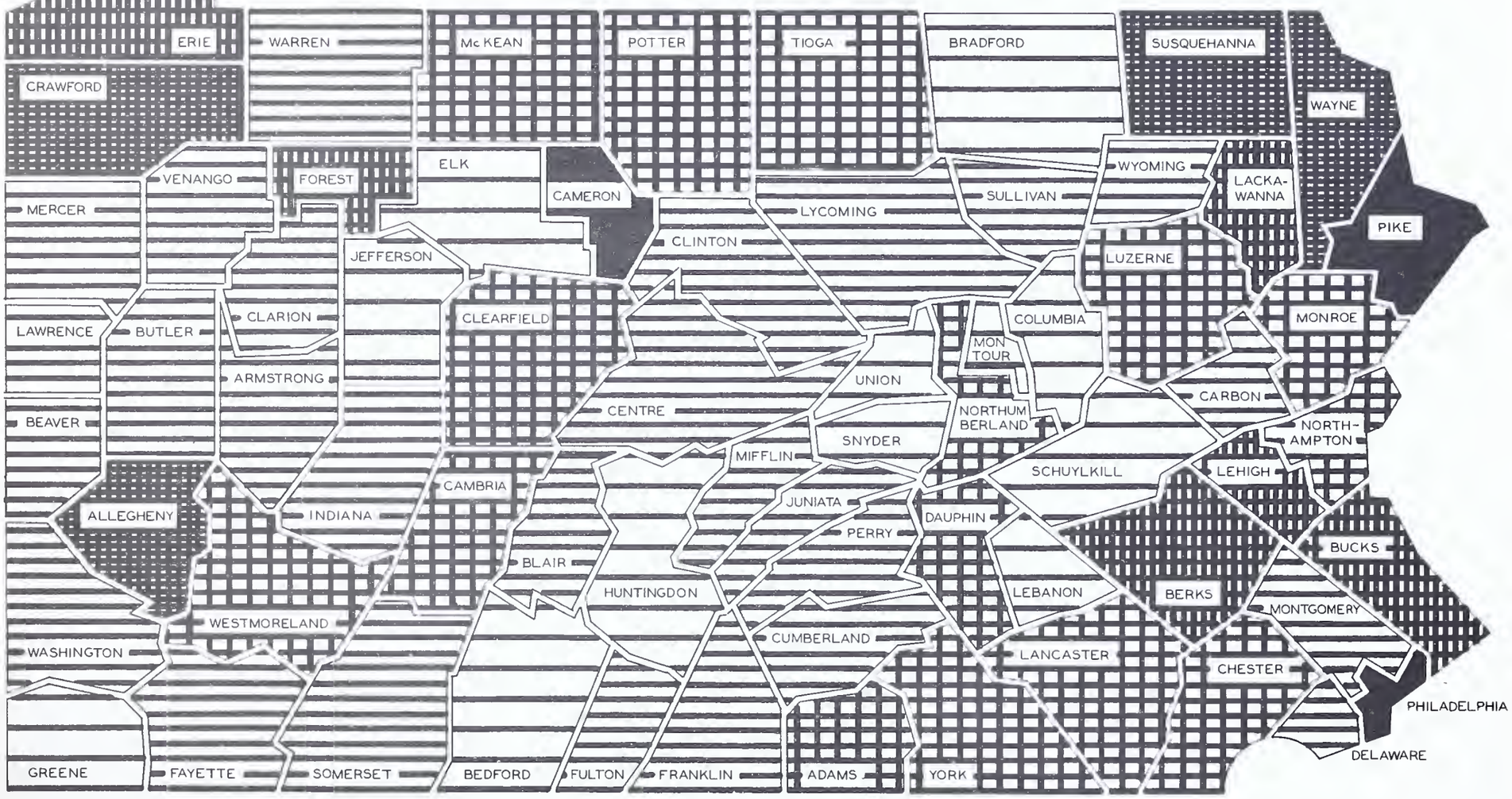
Change Since First Quarter, 1935. Chart 7 shows how the number of persons on county SERA rolls in the first quarter of 1936 compared with the number one year earlier when all unemployment relief was administered by the State Emergency Relief Administration. To a considerable extent this comparison indicates the degree to which the Works Program had succeeded in reducing the SERA load in individual counties.

In terms of the percentage groupings used in Chart 7, the 67 counties were divided as follows:

Persons on SERA Rolls First Quarter, 1936, as a Per Cent of Persons on SERA Rolls First Quarter, 1935	Number of Counties
Less than 20.0%	12
20.0 to 29.9%	27
30.0 to 39.9%	15
40.0 to 49.9%	6
50.0 to 59.9%	4
60.0% and over	3
Total	67

The average SERA relief load of 693,483 persons during the first quarter of 1936 was only two fifths (40.5 per cent) of the average of 1,712,509 persons aided during the first quarter of 1935. It may be noted that only 13 counties, including Philadelphia (62.2 per cent), Allegheny (50.0 per cent) and Lackawanna (44.7 per cent) had residual SERA loads in excess of this proportion.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ON S.E.R.A. ROLLS FIRST QUARTER 1936 SHOWN AS A PER CENT OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON S.E.R.A. ROLLS FIRST QUARTER 1935 - BY COUNTIES



0.0 TO 19.9%

20.0 TO 29.9%

30.0 TO 39.9%

40.0 TO 49.9%

50.0 TO 59.9%

60.0% & OVER

PHILADELPHIA – 62.2%

CAMERON – 91.0%

PIKE – 99.3%

CHART 7

UNEMPLOYABLE CASES ON STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ROLLS

Summary. A comprehensive survey of unemployable cases on emergency relief rolls was made by the State Emergency Relief Administration in August, 1935. At that time only 24,358 cases, comprising less than 6 per cent of the State-wide case load, were classified as unemployable. In December, 1935, after the transfer of several thousand cases to local agencies and the reclassification of others, a special census revealed 22,353 cases with no member certified as employable to the Works Progress Administration. From these surveys and certain more recent data, it seems safe to assume two facts about the problem:

(1) It has not changed greatly during the past year, either with respect to the total number of cases involved or the counties in which most of the cases are to be found.

(2) The characteristics of the unemployable case load, as determined in August, 1935, may be taken as equally true of cases in this category today.

Among the more significant findings brought to light by the study of August, 1935, were the following.

Of the 426,583 cases then on SERA rolls, 24,358, or 5.7 per cent, contained no employable member as defined in the study.

Approximately four fifths (19,590) of these unemployable cases were concentrated in the five counties of Philadelphia (11,153), Allegheny (5,332), Fayette (1,492), Westmoreland (886) and Cambria (727). In these counties the proportion of unemployable cases to all cases ranged from 11.4 per cent in Philadelphia to 6.8 per cent in Allegheny. In a great majority of counties the proportion was less than 2 per cent and in 11 counties no unemployable cases were reported.

The 24,358 unemployable cases on SERA rolls contained 51,809 persons. This number represented approximately 25

per cent of an estimated total of 206,000 unemployables* receiving some form of public home relief within the State at the time of the study.

Unemployable relief cases tend to be small. The average for the SERA group was only 2.1 persons per case. Nearly half (11,426) of the cases were of the unattached or single-person type.

The primary reasons for the unemployability of the 51,809 persons in SERA unemployable cases included youth (38.2 per cent); disabilities combined with advanced age (14.3 per cent); other physical or mental disabilities (30.9 per cent) and the need for services in the home (16.6 per cent).

Approximately one fourth of the total group was reported as eligible for grants from the Mothers' Assistance, Old Age Assistance or Blind Pension funds.

I. THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYABILITY

Current Significance. With the cessation of Federal grants for direct relief in December, 1935, Federal responsibility for emergency relief became limited to the provision of work at security wages to one major group of relief families, while full responsibility for another large group, ranging from the highly employable to the unemployable, was returned to the states and local governments.

In Pennsylvania, the size of this residual relief load, left over or ineligible under the Federal Works Program, has varied from an average of 249,597 cases in December, 1935, to an average of 180,398 cases in April, 1936. Since no further Federal financing of this burden may be expected, the problem of unemployability among unemployment relief cases and its bearing on the need for increasing the adequacy of other public relief services assumes particular importance.

Who Are the Unemployables? It is obvious that the relief significance of the

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* Throughout this article the term "unemployables" is used to indicate persons in relief cases containing no employable member.

term "unemployable" lies in the family group or case rather than in the individual. A needy and unattached aged person or a destitute widow with two young children are readily recognizable as unemployable cases whose dependency may be expected to continue, regardless of any degree of economic recovery. Yet these same individuals, as members of a relief household containing one or more employable workers, would cease to require public aid whenever an employable member of the family found adequate work, and their problem, in the meantime, could be classified quite properly as one of "unemployment."

The question of a sound definition of unemployability, however, must go further. A report made last year by the Michigan Emergency Welfare Relief Commission comments:

> "A man may be unemployable because he is too young or too old to fulfill the duties of gainful employment, because he is physically or mentally handicapped, or because of defects of temperament. It is not easy, however, to determine the exact point at which each of these causes of unemployability ceases to be merely a relative disadvantage to the worker and becomes a complete barrier to employment. Severe handicaps may be overcome by special training and adaptation, and the age at which a worker is too old to have a reasonable change of re-employment varies from industry to industry, with economic conditions, local situations, and individual differences all playing a part.
>
> "Thus one man of 55 may be too old for his usual work on a factory assembly line, while another of the same age may be in the prime of his working life if he is a skilled printer, a professional man, or a factory foreman. In some communities a surplus of labor makes it impossible for elderly men to find work, yet in others a shortage of workers may keep them in the running. And even in the same community and the same occupation, one man may be too old to work at 50, while another of 70 is still capable of relatively strenuous tasks."*

Certainly it is conceivable that adequate and diversified work opportunities, whether public or private, might permit thousands of so-called unemploy-

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* Unemployable Persons on the Emergency Relief Rolls in Michigan, State Emergency Welfare Relief Commission, Lansing, 1935.

ables to fulfill useful functions in society. From a social standpoint, the dangers of all hard-and-fast designations which exclude border-line groups from direct unemployment relief or public work relief are obvious. To label a man unemployable and, hence, to deny him unemployment assistance is to make him in his own eyes and in those of his family and neighbors a person who is "out of the race" and who is no longer expected to earn his own way.

Care of Unemployables by Other Relief Agencies. At the present time Pennsylvania has six legally differentiated types of State and local relief. These are, in the order of their establishment: local poor relief (1682), mothers' assistance (1913), veterans' relief (1929), emergency unemployment relief (1932), pensions for the blind (1934) and old age assistance (1934).* Each of these categories of public aid is available to persons living in their own homes and all but one, unemployment relief, is intended primarily for the assistance of unemployables. The historic role of poor relief -- the provision of institutional care and "outdoor relief" to vagrants, chronic indigents, dependent children, widows, the ill, the disabled, the aged and the blind -- has been greatly modified by the establishment of State institutions and pension systems, but it still remains as the only general relief program provided under Pennsylvania law. Among the specialized programs, unemployment relief is by far the largest in point of case load and expenditures.

Any discussion of the inability of the State Emergency Relief Administration to exclude from its rolls cases whose needs are not directly due to unemployment must necessarily take into consideration the functioning of the other types of relief cited below.

In the months immediately following the inauguration of a comprehensive

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* See page 40 for outline of Pennsylvania public assistance laws in relation to the Federal Social Security Act.

State-Federal unemployment relief program, there was a marked tendency among local poor districts, many of them handicapped by debts and mounting tax delinquencies, to shift dependents of all classes to emergency relief. In this situation the SERA was compelled to make some allowance for local conditions which might have led to incalculable suffering if all technically unemployable cases had been summarily refused aid. On the other hand, constant efforts have since been made to effect the orderly transfer to local care of those families which were clearly not a legitimate charge on unemployment relief. Such factors as local custom, traditional policies, and the adequacy of poor relief administrative machinery and financial resources have had an important bearing on the success or failure of these efforts. At the same time the problem of a fair division of responsibility between emergency relief and poor relief has been complicated by the lack of sufficiently large State appropriations to provide for some thousands of cases eligible for mothers' assistance, old age assistance and blind pensions.

The tabulation below provides a comparison of the approximate numbers of unemployables receiving public aid in their own homes from five sources, including the SERA, in August, 1935. It should be noted that the number of persons shown as receiving poor relief does not include those in almshouses and other institutions.

	Approximate Number of Persons	Per Cent
TOTAL	206,000	100.0
SERA	52,000	25.3
Outdoor poor relief*	83,000	40.3
Mothers Assistance Fund**	32,000	15.5
Old Age Assistance Fund**	34,500	16.7
Blind Pension Fund**	4,500	2.2

* Source: Survey and estimates by Division of Research and Statistics, SERA.
** Source: Division of Assistance, State Department of Welfare.

II. UNEMPLOYABLE CASES ON STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ROLLS

Definitions and Procedure. For the purposes of the SERA survey of unemployables conducted in August, 1935, schedules were drawn up covering the size of unemployable cases, the ages of persons included, the reasons for their unemployability and their eligibility for other forms of relief. While some reliance was placed on the judgment of relief visitors familiar with the cases, a fairly rigid definition of unemployability was adopted in order to exclude indeterminate and border-line groups. Thus consideration was given to the factor of age -- unemployable persons including those under 16 or 70 and over; but individuals between 16 and 69 were considered unemployable only if they were physically or mentally disabled or if there was a definite need for their services in the home. No attempt was made in this study to consider such factors as inexperience, lack of vocational training, cultural and temperamental handicaps, or the unavailability of suitable work, although it must be recognized that the presence of any of these factors, particularly in the cases of older men and women of middle age and beyond, may constitute an absolute barrier to employment.

Number and Distribution of Cases. Of the 426,583 cases receiving unemployment relief in August, 1935, only 24,358 cases, or 5.7 per cent, were reported as containing no employable member as defined in the study. The number of persons in these unemployable cases was 51,809.

The proportionately heavy concentration of unemployables in a few counties is evident in Table 7. In 43 of the 67 counties unemployable cases numbered less than 2 per cent of the cases on emergency relief rolls. In 33 counties they numbered less than 1 per cent and in 11 counties no unemployable cases were reported. Only 12 counties had unemployable case loads in excess of 5 per cent and only 3 counties (Fayette, Lancaster and Philadelphia) re-

ported ratios above 10 per cent.

In terms of actual numbers this concentration is equally marked. Philadelphia County, with 98,035 (23.0 per cent) of the State's 426,583 unemployment relief cases, accounted for 11,153 (45.8 per cent) of the 24,358 unemployable cases. The five counties of Allegheny, Cambria, Fayette, Philadelphia and Westmoreland, while including only an approximate half (211,937) of the total SERA case load, included 18,590, or 80.5 per cent, of all unemployable cases.

Tables 8 and 9 show how these five counties, which accounted for the largest numbers of unemployables in August, 1935, continued to account for the great bulk of such cases in December. It should be noted that the cases considered unemployable in Table 9 are those in which no member had been certified for employment under the Works Program, so that the data are not strictly comparable. Nevertheless, the definite conclusion may be drawn that the problem of unemployables on SERA rolls was still disproportionately concentrated in certain counties and that, chiefly because of a lack of other public funds and machinery for their care, no effective administrative solution had been found.*

The effect of the lack of other public funds and administrative machinery is particularly apparent in Philadelphia, where four fifths of the population resides in a poor district under the jurisdiction of the city Department of Public Welfare, which grants virtually no outdoor relief, while the remaining fifth of the population resides in six independent poor districts with varying

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* Aside from counties listed in Table 9, the only other counties reporting more than 100 cases not certified for Works Program employment on December 9, 1935, were: Beaver (439), Erie (438), Luzerne (153), Schuylkill (139), Somerset (175) and Washington (345). Over the remainder of the State the small numbers of unemployables at the start of the Works Program (August, 1935) and subsequent administrative efforts to arrange transfer of responsibility to other agencies had resulted in an almost 100 per cent certification of case loads for project employment.

TABLE 7

NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF,* WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CASES CONTAINING NO EMPLOYABLE MEMBER AND NUMBER OF PERSONS IN SUCH CASES, BY COUNTIES
AUGUST, 1935

County	Number of Cases Receiving Unemployment Relief*	Cases Containing No Employable Member		Persons in Cases Containing No Employable Member
		Number	Per Cent	
TOTAL	426,583	24,358	5.7	51,809
Adams	525	12	2.3	45
Allegheny	77,923	5,332	6.8	11,253
Armstrong	2,869	28	1.0	70
Beaver	6,017	490	8.1	1,264
Bedford	2,047	40	2.0	102
Berks	6,215	50	0.8	144
Blair	4,930	2	-	8
Bradford	993	-	-	-
Bucks	1,675	16	1.0	38
Butler	3,353	60	1.8	117
Cambria	9,778	727	7.4	1,664
Cameron	152	3	2.0	5
Carbon	2,142	19	0.9	52
Centre	2,139	121	5.7	329
Chester	2,442	53	2.2	118
Clarion	1,276	3	0.2	15
Clearfield	6,561	550	8.4	1,229
Clinton	1,358	-	-	-
Columbia	2,606	5	0.2	14
Crawford	1,979	92	4.7	172
Cumberland	1,720	22	1.3	62
Dauphin	5,573	87	1.6	166
Delaware	5,743	26	0.5	62
Elk	1,012	79	7.8	177
Erie	7,132	385	5.4	776
Fayette	14,006	1,492	10.7	3,240
Forest	176	-	-	-
Franklin	1,577	11	.0.7	28
Fulton	442	13	2.9	33
Greene	1,847	42	2.3	89
Huntingdon	1,993	6	0.3	13
Indiana	4,196	51	1.2	156

* Average number of direct and work relief cases during month.

TABLE 7 (Continued)

NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF,* WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CASES CONTAINING NO EMPLOYABLE MEMBER AND NUMBER OF PERSONS IN SUCH CASES, BY COUNTIES
AUGUST, 1935

County	Number of Cases Receiving Unemployment Relief*	Cases Containing No Employable Member		Persons in Cases Containing No Employable Member
		Number	Per Cent	
Jefferson	2,528	54	2.1	115
Juniata	602	-	-	-
Lackawanna	17,365	83	0.5	198
Lancaster	5,703	653	11.5	1,207
Lawrence	5,644	164	2.9	423
Lebanon	1,353	88	6.5	262
Lehigh	7,012	37	0.5	64
Luzerne	24,541	260	1.1	637
Lycoming	4,014	126	3.1	311
McKean	1,197	28	2.3	90
Mercer	4,407	10	0.2	36
Mifflin	1,449	6	0.4	16
Monroe	669	-	-	-
Montgomery	3,812	12	0.3	22
Montour	713	-	-	-
Northampton	6,292	48	0.8	123
Northumberland	7,921	23	0.3	57
Perry	625	4	0.6	11
Philadelphia	98,035	11,153	11.4	22,517
Pike	76	-	-	-
Potter	637	-	-	-
Schuylkill	12,283	222	1.8	537
Snyder	901	1	0.1	2
Somerset	5,178	163	3.2	428
Sullivan	278	-	-	-
Susquehanna	1,106	4	0.4	-
Tioga	719	1	0.1	5
Union	734	2	0.3	11
Venango	3,004	108	3.6	209
Warren	1,359	21	1.6	77
Washington	6,961	340	4.9	890
Wayne	702	-	-	-
Westmoreland	12,195	886	7.3	1,991
Wyoming	653	-	-	-
York	3,518	44	1.3	116

* Average number of direct and work relief cases during month.

TABLE 8

NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF,* WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CASES CONTAINING NO EMPLOYABLE MEMBER, BY SELECTED COUNTIES
(Special Study of Unemployables)
AUGUST, 1935

County	Number of Cases Receiving Unemployment Relief*	Cases Containing No Employable Member	
		Number	Per Cent
Allegheny	77,923	5,332	6.8
Cambria	9,778	727	7.4
Fayette	14,006	1,492	10.7
Philadelphia	98,035	11,153	11.4
Westmoreland	12,195	886	7.3
TOTAL - 5 counties	211,937	19,590	9.2
Remaining 62 counties	214,646	4,768	2.2
GRAND TOTAL	426,583	24,358	5.7

* Average number of direct and work relief cases during month.

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF,* WITH NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CASES CONTAINING NO EMPLOYABLE MEMBER, BY SELECTED COUNTIES
(Census of Cases Ineligible for Works Program)
DECEMBER 9, 1935

County	Number of Cases Receiving Unemployment Relief*	Cases Containing No Certified Employable Member	
		Number	Per Cent
Allegheny	61,510	3,690	6.0
Cambria	4,872	546	11.2
Fayette	6,795	1,758	25.9
Philadelphia	83,099	13,000**	15.6
Westmoreland	6,047	937	15.5
TOTAL - 5 counties	162,323	19,931	12.3
Remaining 62 counties	109,348	2,422	2.2
GRAND TOTAL	271,671	22,353	8.2

* Direct relief only.
** Estimate.

policies and resources.

Composition of Unemployable Cases. The composition of the August, 1935, unemployable cases in terms of case size and three significant age groupings is presented in Chart 8 and Table 10.

An outstanding finding was the predominance of one- and two-person cases, which together constituted nearly three fourths of the total. Because of this predominance, the average case size for the unemployable group was only 2.1 persons per case, in contrast to a comparable average for all SERA cases of 3.8 persons per case.

Single-person cases numbered 11,426, or 46.9 per cent of the unemployable case load. While the persons constituting these cases were, by definition, receiving relief as single individuals, it must be pointed out that the term "single-person" as applied to relief cases does not encompass marital status nor indicate, necessarily, complete detachment from a family group. Many of the persons in this category are living with relatives or have relatives, who, while not actually on relief rolls, are nevertheless unable to support them. Conceivably a definite, if small, proportion of single-person unemployable cases may eventually be reabsorbed into economic households now handicapped by unemployment.

Slightly more than a fourth (6,574) of the unemployable cases consisted of two persons. Typical of this group were elderly couples and adults with one dependent child. The steadily dwindling representation of larger cases (Table 10) is in line with the expectation that the larger the relief household the greater likelihood of its containing at least one employable member.

The median average age of the 51,809 persons in unemployable cases was found to be slightly over 35 years. Wide variations existed, however, in the average ages of persons in cases of various size. The 11,425 persons in the

single-person case group, for example, had a median average age of 65 and included 3,319 persons (29.0 per cent of the group) who were 70 and over. The median average age of the 13,148 persons in two-person cases was only slightly lower -- 60 years; and in this group, also, a considerable number (3,202 or 24.3 per cent) were 70 and over. In contrast, the proportion, as well as the number, of persons in the upper age grouping was much smaller in the instance of three-person cases and almost negligible in the instance of cases of larger size.

Of the 51,809 persons in cases of all sizes, 19,787 were children under 16 years; 24,592 were adults aged 16 to 69 years; and 7,430 were persons 70 and over. As will be shown further on, all but about 1,500 of the last group

NUMBER AND AGES OF PERSONS IN UNEMPLOYABLE CASES

BY SIZE OF CASE

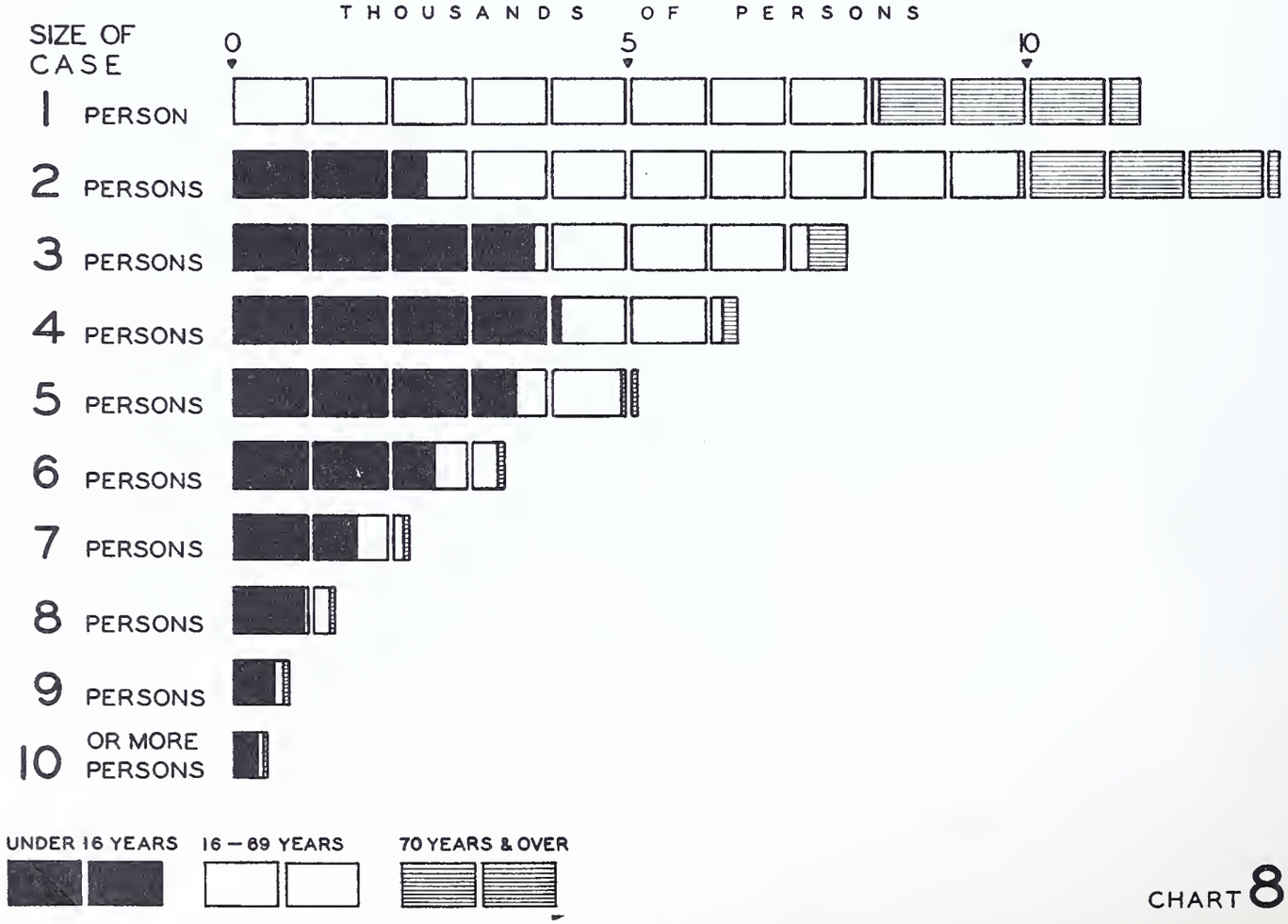


CHART 8

were eligible for State old age assistance grants.

In view of Federal Social Security Act regulations, which, if adopted in Pennsylvania, would reduce the minimum eligibility age for old age pensions from 70 to 65, it is interesting to note that 12,303 (23.7 per cent) of the unemployables were beyond 64 years of age.

TABLE 10

CASES CONTAINING NO EMPLOYABLE MEMBER, PERSONS IN SUCH CASES AND PER CENT OF PERSONS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, 16-69 YEARS OF AGE AND 70 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SIZE OF CASE
AUGUST, 1935

Size of Case	Cases	Persons	Per Cent of Persons		
			Under 16 Years of Age	16-69 Years of Age	70 Years of Age and Over
ALL SIZES	24,358	51,809	38.2	47.5	14.3
1 person	11,426	11,426	-	71.0	29.0
2 persons	6,574	13,148	15.6	60.1	24.3
3 persons	2,594	7,782	49.5	43.5	7.0
4 persons	1,593	6,372	64.5	32.4	3.1
5 persons	1,011	5,055	71.3	27.4	1.3
6 persons	570	3,420	74.8	23.9	1.3
7 persons	309	2,163	78.3	20.7	1.0
8 persons	158	1,264	78.3	20.5	1.2
9 persons	80	720	79.3	17.4	3.3
10 persons	27	270	77.0	21.5	1.5
11 persons	7	77	79.2	20.8	-
12 persons	5	60	80.0	20.0	-
13 persons	4	52	78.8	21.2	-

As might be expected, a comparison between the age groupings of persons in unemployable cases and persons in all relief cases (Chart 9) reveals a much larger proportion of persons 70 and over in the unemployable group. Comparative percentages for various age groupings follow:

	Under 16 years of age	16-69 years of age	70 years of age and over
Persons in unemployable cases	38.2%	47.5%	14.3%
Persons in all cases	42.3%	55.9%	1.8%

	Under 16 years of age	16-64 years of age	65 years of age and over
Persons in unemployable cases	38.2%	38.1%	23.7%
Persons in all cases	42.3%	54.7%	3.0%

Reasons for Unemployability. The reasons for unemployability taken into consideration in this study have already been noted (page 28). The chart on the

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN ALL RELIEF CASES AND IN UNEMPLOYABLE CASES

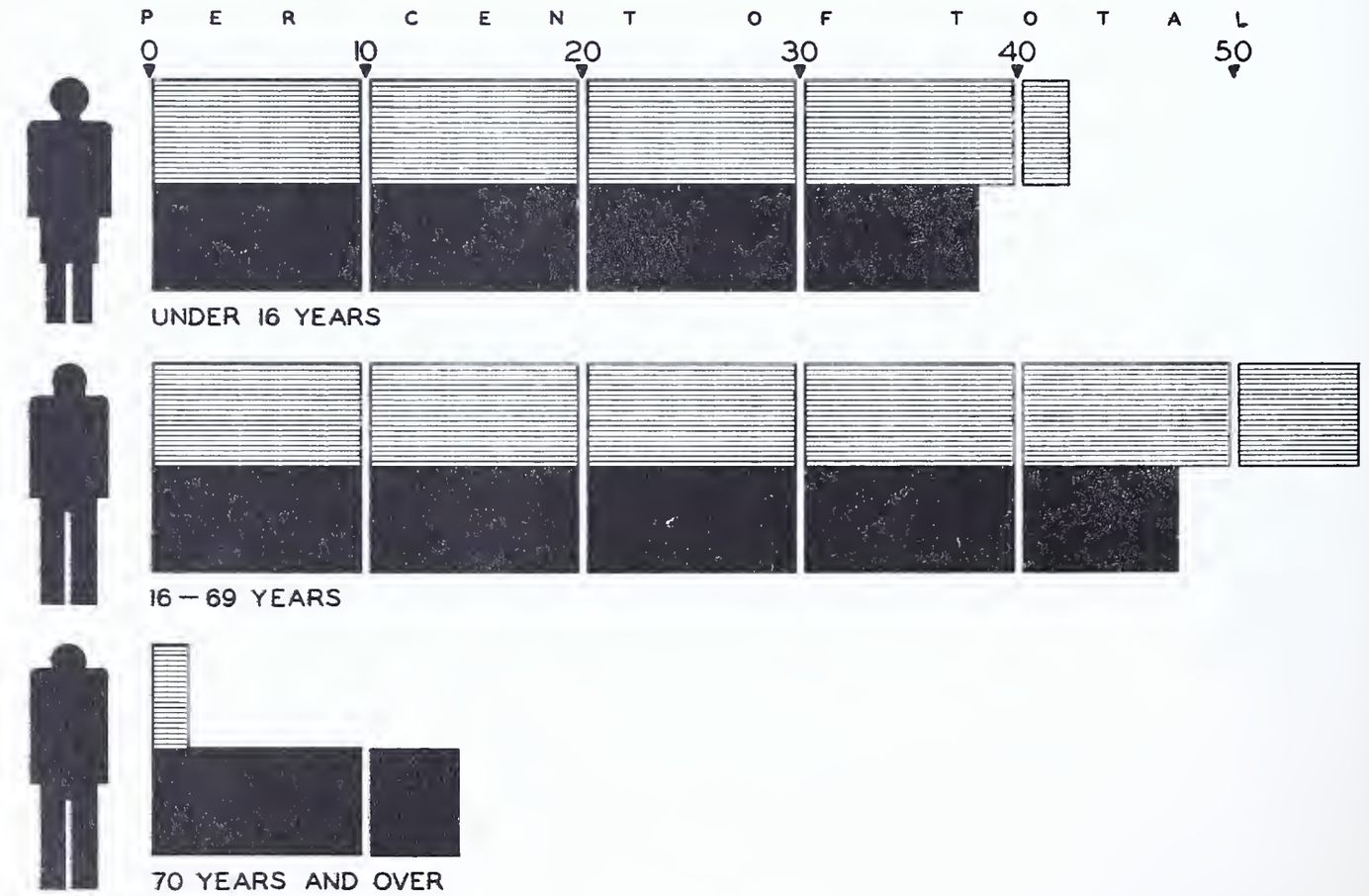


CHART 9

front cover provides a pictorial summary of these reasons as reported for the 51,809 unemployables on SERA rolls. They include:

1. Youth: 19,787 persons, or 38.2 per cent of the total, were under 16 years of age.

2. Disabled: 15,986 persons, or 30.9 per cent of the total, were between 16 and 69 years of age, but were handicapped physically or mentally to such an extent that gainful employment was out of the question.

3. Needed at home: 8,606 persons, or 16.6 per cent of the total, were between 16 and 69 years of age, but were needed at home to care for young children or other dependents. (In each instance the services of the individual in the home were considered of greater value than any economic contribution which he might conceivably have made through working outside).

4. Advanced age: 7,430 persons, or 14.3 per cent of the total, were 70 years of age and over.

Eligibility for Other Public Aid. Of the 51,809 persons in unemployable cases, 12,730, or approximately one fourth, were reported as eligible for mothers' assistance, old age assistance or pensions for the blind under existing State laws. Included in this group were 6,562 persons (1,676 mothers and 4,886 children under 16 years of age) eligible for mothers assistance and 5,936 persons eligible for old age assistance. The remaining 232 persons came under the provisions of the State blind pension act.

Since the study made use of a definition of unemployability which tended to exclude all doubtful or border-line cases, it is reasonable to assume that the 39,079 persons not reported as eligible for any of the categories of relief listed above were nevertheless eligible for local poor relief. The following summary shows the per cent of unemployables falling in the various eligibility groups.

	Persons	Per Cent
Total	51,809	100.0
Mothers' assistance	6,562	12.7
Old age assistance	5,936	11.5
Pensions for the blind	232	.5
Poor relief	39,079	75.3

It will be noted that, owing to residence and other requirements of Pennsylvania's old age assistance law, only 5,936 of the 7,430 unemployables who had reached the age of 70 were eligible for State pensions. Persons eligible for poor relief included the remainder of the aged, the disabled and the great majority of the children under 16.

DIGEST OF THE FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF
THE PUBLIC CHARITIES
ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

DIGEST OF THE FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Act No. 271—74th Congress—*Approved August* 14, 1935

THE Federal Social Security Act is a miscellaneous collection of enactments arranged under eleven "Titles." The Act

Establishes the Federal Social Security Board.

Establishes a Federal system of old age benefits.

Aims to force establishment of a State unemployment compensation plan by imposition of a Federal tax on employers of eight or more persons.

Authorizes appropriation of Federal funds for administrative costscosts of State unemployment compensation systems, maternal and child health, crippled children, child welfare, public health, vocational rehabilitation, grants-in-aid to States for old age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children.

Federal Old Age Benefits

The plan for Federal old-age benefits is a compulsory, contributory plan, supported by pay-roll taxes and administered by the Federal Government. There is no State participation and no State legislation is involved.

The pay-roll taxes are shared equally between employer and employee. They total 2% from 1937 to 1939 and rise by 1% steps at three-year intervals to 6% (3% on employer and 3% on employee) in 1949 and thereafter. Taxes are not assessed on that portion of the annual salary which exceeds $3000.

The first monthly benefits will be payable January 1, 1942.

To receive a monthly benefit, a person must:

(1) be at least 65 years of age, and not regularly employed.

(2) have received not less than $2000 in total wages after December 31, 1936, and before age 65;

(3) have received wages on some day in each of 5 years after December 31, 1936, and before age 65.

The amount of monthly benefit is determined on the basis of the total wages received after December 31, 1936, and before age 65, but there has been established a minimum of $10 and a maximum of $85 per month.

The following classes of employees are specifically exempted from the provisions of the Act: agricultural laborers, domestic servants and casual laborers, those working for a governmental unit, in the merchant marine, or for charitable, educational, or religious organizations not organized for profit. Owners, operators, and self-employed are not covered.

Unemployment Compensation

No Federal unemployment compensation system is established.

A Federal tax on all employers of eight or more persons is imposed, with credit allowed against such tax, up to 90% of the total, for taxes paid under an approved State unemployment compensation plan.

Federal funds for total administrative costs of State unemployment compensation systems will be granted States having approved plans.

Rate of tax on employers: 1% of wages paid in 1936; 2% in 1937; 3% in 1938 and thereafter.

Employers are not taxed for the following classes of employees: agricultural laborers; domestic servants; officers or members of crew of vessel on navigable waters of the United States; individuals in the employ of son, daughter, or spouse; children under 21 years in employ of parent, public employees (Federal, State, and local); employees of non-profit institutions operated for religious, charitable, scentific, literary, or educational purposes.

Required provisions of State unemployment compensation laws:

1. All compensation to be paid through the public employment offices in the State or other agencies as the Social Security Board may approve.
2. No compensation to be payable until 2 years after contributions begin under State law.
3. State unemployment fund to be deposited with Unemployment Trust Fund of the United States Treasury in individual State reserves.
4. Money withdrawn from the Unemployment Trust Fund to be used solely for unemployment compensation, exclusive of administrative expenses.
5. Compensation not to be denied any eligible individual for refusal to accept work if (1) the position is vacant due directly to labor dispute, (2) the wages, hours or conditions of work are less favorable than those prevailing in the locality, or (3) if the individual would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining a bona fide labor organization.
6. State to retain right to amend or repeal its law.

Maternal and Child Health

Grants-in-aid to States are authorized "for the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve as far as practicable under the conditions in such State, services for promoting the health of mothers and children, especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress."

Requirements: (1) An approved State plan. (2) State financial participation—State must match Federal grant exclusive of allotment on basis of need.

Federal Grant: $20,000 to each State, plus an amount distributed to States in proportion to live births, plus an amount distributed on basis of need.

Crippled Children

Grants-in-aid to States are authorized "for the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve (especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress)—services for locating crippled children, and for providing medical, surgical, corrective and other services and care, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and after-care, for children who are crippled or suffering from conditions which lead to crippling."

Requirements: (1) An approved State plan. (2) State financial participation—State must match Federal grant.

Federal Grant: $20,000 to each State, plus an amount distributed on the basis of the number of crippled children in need of such services.

Child Welfare

Grants-in-aid to States are authorized "To enable the United States to cooperate with the States in establishing, extending, and strengthening, in predominantly rural areas, child welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent."

Requirements: (1) An approved State plan. (2) State financial participation—Not specifically set forth in Act.

Federal Grant: $10,000 to each State having an approved plan, plus an amount based on proportion of rural population of the State to rural population of the United States.

Public Health

Grants-in-aid to States are authorized "in establishing and maintaining adequate public health services, including the training of personnel for State and local health work."

Requirements: (1) An approved State plan. (2) State financial participation—Not specifically set forth in Act.

Federal Grant: To be distributed to States on basis of (1) population, (2) special health problems, (3) financial needs.

Vocational Rehabilitation

To assist States in extending and strengthening their programs of vocational rehabilitation, an appropriation in addition to that available under existing law is authorized.

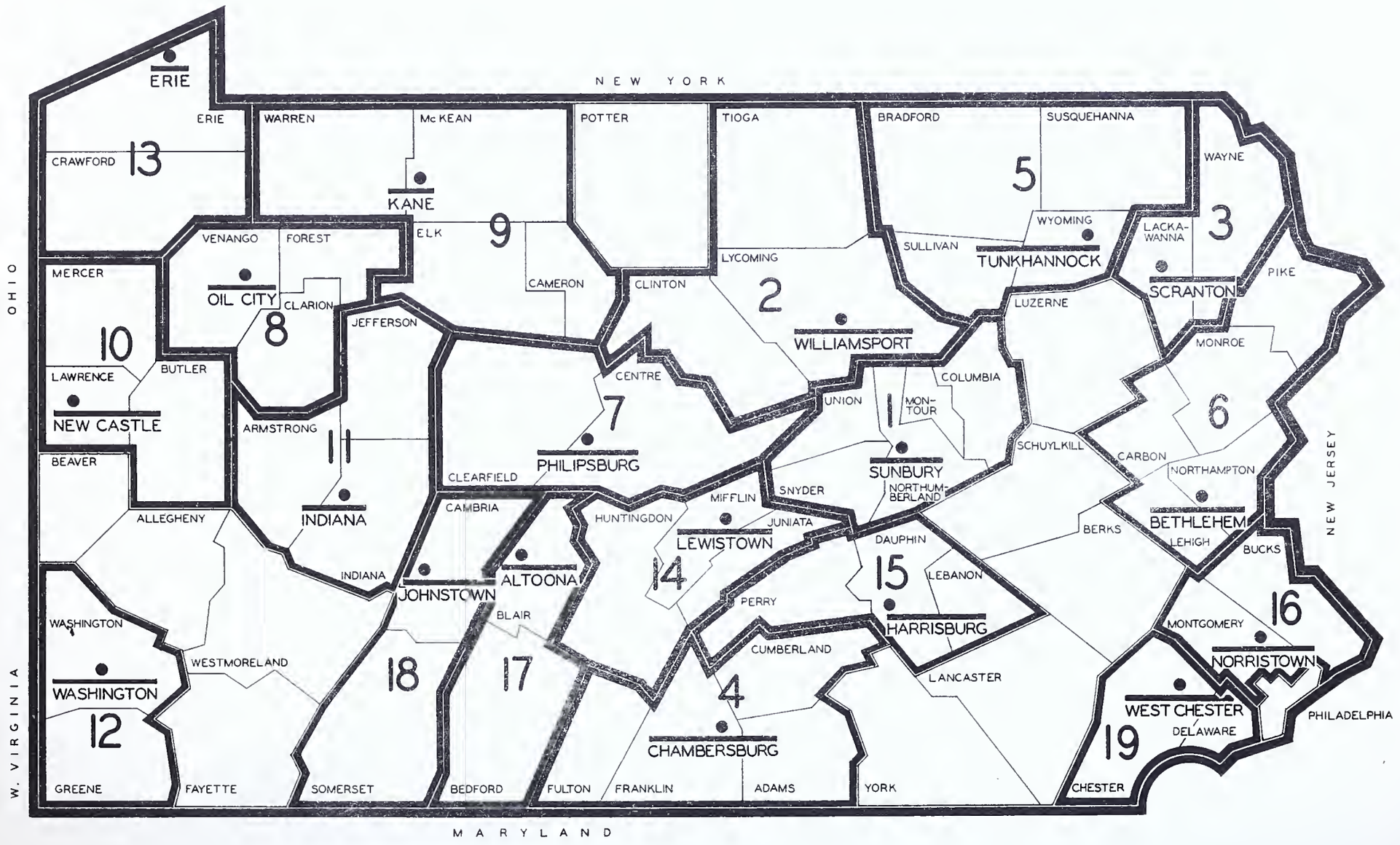
Grants-in-aid are authorized to States having approved State plans for **old-age assistance, aid to the blind,** and **aid to dependent children** under the following provisions:

Provision	*I. Old-Age Assistance*	*II. Aid to the Blind*	*III. Aid to Dependent Children*
Conditions for approval of State plan for each type of assistance.	1. Plan must be State-wide. If administered by political subdivisions, must be mandatory on them. *(Penna. Act conforms.)*	*(Penna. Act conforms.)*	*(Penna. Act is not State-wide. It is now operative in 59 counties.)*
	2. There must be financial participation by the State for each type of assistance. *(Penna. Act conforms.)*	*(Penna. Act conforms.)*	*(Penna. Act conforms.)*
	3. There must be administration or supervision of administration by a single State agency. *(Penna. Act conforms.)*	*(Penna. Act conforms.)*	*(Penna. Act conforms.)*
	4. Methods of administration as are necessary for efficient operation of the plan.		
	5. Reports as may be required by the Federal Security Board.		
	6. Persons whose claims for assistance have been denied must be permitted an opportunity for a fair hearing before the State agency.		
	7. State residence requirement may not exceed 5 years within the last 9 years One year of residence immediately preceding application may be required. *(Penna. Act has 15-year residence requirement.)*	*(Penna. Act conforms.)*	7. State residence requirement must not disqualify a child who has resided in the State for a year immediately preceding application, or who was born in the State during the preceding year, if its mother has resided in the State for one year immediately preceding the birth. *(Penna. Act has 2-year residence requirement.)*
	8. A State plan cannot impose a citizenship requirement which excludes any United States citizen. *(Penna. Act requires 15-years' citizenship.)*	*(Penna. Act has no citizenship requirement.)*	
	9. After January 1, 1940, State plan must provide an age limit of not over 65 years, but until then a 70-year limit is permissible. *(Penna. Act provides a 70-year age limit.)*	9. No aid to be given blind person while in receipt of old-age assistance under a Federally approved plan.	
	10. One-half of any recovery from estate of a recipient to be paid to the United States.		
Amount of Federal grant to State.	One-half of State expenditures for assistance under each plan; but payments in excess of $30 a month to an individual are not matched by Federal Government. Five per cent of Federal aid to State for administration and/or assistance under each plan.		One-third of State expenditures; but payments in excess of $18 per month for first child and $12 for each additional child are not matched by Federal Government.
Extent of State financial participation.	Amount equal to Federal payment to State exclusive of Federal 5 per cent.		Amount double Federal payment to State.
Federal definition of aid.	Money payments to needy individual 65 years or older not an inmate of public institution.	Money payments to needy blind individual not an inmate of a public institution.	Money payments for needy dependent child or children under 16 years by reason of death, absence, or incapacity of a parent, living with an enumerated relative in a residence maintained as a home.

PREPARED BY THE PUBLIC CHARITIES ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA
311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Single copies of this digest may be secured at 5c each or $3 for 100 from the Public Charities Association.

PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS



APPENDIX TABLES

ERRATA

APPENDIX TABLE III SHOULD READ:

County	Total	January	February	March
Total	$19,769,502.16	$7,429,860.30	$6,073,294.88	$6,266,346.98
State-wide	5,903.13	19,388.58	1,820.78	- 15,306.23**

** The minus figure is the result of cancellations of prior obligations in excess of obligations incurred for the current month.

APPENDIX TABLE IV SHOULD READ:

Month and Year	Total	Direct Relief	Work Relief	Special Programs	Administration
March (1936)	7,360,655.74	6,266,346.98		202,026.52	892,282.24

APPENDIX TABLE I

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES AND PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF,*
WITH AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER CASE, BY MONTHS
SEPTEMBER, 1932 - APRIL, 1936

Month and Year	Cases	Persons	Persons per Case
September, 1932	146,959	676,011	4.6
October	180,417	829,918	4.6
November	240,008	1,104,036	4.6
December	292,617	1,346,038	4.6
January, 1933	343,011	1,577,851	4.6
February	391,163	1,799,350	4.6
March	426,216	1,960,610	4.6
April	440,819	1,975,135	4.5
May	449,743	1,998,426	4.4
June	443,709	1,940,085	4.4
July	412,569	1,773,089	4.3
August	366,856	1,576,840	4.3
September	330,460	1,431,709	4.3
October	321,741	1,370,355	4.3
November	325,957*	1,357,934*	4.2
December	313,103*	1,305,385*	4.2
January, 1934	288,136*	1,183,240*	4.1
February	295,500*	1,191,449*	4.0
March	304,566*	1,230,595*	4.0
April	343,995	1,386,300	4.0
May	348,960	1,406,955	4.0
June	341,342	1,365,970	4.0
July	334,905	1,335,469	4.0
August	334,096	1,325,983	4.0
September	345,716	1,372,876	4.0
October	360,036	1,425,255	4.0
November	373,441	1,470,232	3.9
December	401,437	1,570,945	3.9
January, 1935	431,975	1,678,377	3.9
February	450,859	1,728,286	3.8
March	455,343	1,727,192	3.8
April	459,121	1,738,307	3.8
May	447,125	1,691,316	3.8
June	436,894	1,649,386	3.8
July	424,000	1,587,664	3.7
August	426,583	1,606,633	3.8
September	431,319*	1,625,304*	3.8
October	406,866*	1,517,085*	3.7
November	350,208*	1,271,883*	3.6
December	249,597*	865,843*	3.5
January, 1936	216,618*	735,201*	3.4
February	206,728*	696,577*	3.4
March	195,661*	650,838*	3.3
April	180,398*	610,350*	3.4

* Exclusive of work relief provided by the Federal Works Program of 1935-36 and employment provided by the Civil Works Administration program of 1933-34.

APPENDIX TABLE II

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES AND PERSONS AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF, BY COUNTIES
FIRST QUARTER, 1936

County	Cases				Persons				Per Cent of Population* (Quarterly Period)
	Quarterly Period	January	February	March	Quarterly Period	January	February	March	
TOTAL	206,180	216,618	206,728	195,661	693,483	735,201	696,577	650,838	7.2
Adams	244	188	244	303	1,183	923	1,191	1,446	3.2
Allegheny	45,618	50,268	47,269	39,505	149,704	165,781	155,242	128,793	10.9
Armstrong	867	901	934	773	3,381	3,537	3,664	2,975	4.3
Beaver	1,842	1,827	1,902	1,811	6,103	5,968	6,274	6,109	4.1
Bedford	420	484	420	357	1,778	2,092	1,777	1,463	4.8
Berks	3,218	3,129	3,279	3,236	11,414	11,289	11,487	11,409	4.9
Blair	1,605	1,950	1,476	1,394	5,847	6,812	5,441	5,340	4.2
Bradford	246	220	245	275	877	807	867	958	1.8
Bucks	1,013	1,088	1,002	937	4,159	4,621	4,117	3,673	4.3
Butler	828	878	854	749	3,332	3,520	3,485	2,994	4.1
Cambria	3,275	3,392	3,232	3,203	12,512	13,610	12,224	11,696	6.2
Cameron	136	58	149	205	504	249	551	722	9.5
Carbon	497	553	481	470	2,023	2,295	1,939	1,890	3.2
Centre	585	644	598	511	2,549	2,822	2,616	2,192	5.5
Chester	1,285	1,117	1,347	1,404	5,173	4,547	5,449	5,578	4.1
Clarion	336	390	325	297	1,394	1,631	1,361	1,206	4.0
Clearfield	2,126	2,595	2,116	1,669	9,637	12,133	9,438	7,348	11.1
Clinton	436	503	426	377	1,507	1,777	1,467	1,265	4.7
Columbia	443	490	421	416	1,876	2,434	1,644	1,576	3.8
Crawford	1,294	1,287	1,281	1,323	4,875	4,932	4,812	4,914	7.7
Cumberland	680	604	693	746	2,777	2,512	2,836	2,991	4.1
Dauphin	2,223	2,196	2,261	2,226	8,056	8,253	8,159	7,891	4.9
Delaware	1,974	2,026	1,963	1,951	7,482	7,781	7,499	7,231	2.7
Elk	200	215	212	177	846	907	892	757	2.5
Erie	4,092	4,148	4,131	3,995	13,583	14,283	13,682	12,762	7.7
Fayette	4,022	4,126	4,152	3,811	13,750	13,811	14,575	13,010	6.9
Forest	103	93	102	113	443	404	446	482	8.6
Franklin	599	551	620	631	2,389	2,156	2,512	2,523	3.7
Fulton	101	98	93	111	401	396	354	454	4.3
Greene	466	461	460	480	1,967	1,836	1,980	2,088	4.7
Huntingdon	442	434	412	486	1,616	1,669	1,471	1,731	4.1
Indiana	1,088	1,339	1,014	901	4,381	5,504	3,999	3,630	5.8
Jefferson	553	665	544	449	2,124	2,622	2,012	1,730	4.1
Juniata	165	174	157	163	695	726	655	693	4.9
Lackawanna	7,432	7,388	7,486	7,469	28,498	28,952	28,633	28,084	9.2
Lancaster	2,381	2,323	2,430	2,407	8,529	8,288	8,811	8,546	4.3
Lawrence	1,647	1,686	1,683	1,562	5,640	5,938	5,789	5,161	5.8
Lebanon	369	355	387	362	1,514	1,501	1,609	1,422	2.3
Lehigh	3,683	3,522	3,676	3,895	13,546	12,557	13,675	14,562	7.8
Luzerne	8,485	8,398	8,701	8,392	34,323	35,030	35,163	32,889	7.7
Lycoming	1,556	1,561	1,596	1,510	5,272	5,385	5,359	5,061	5.6
McKean	566	542	602	553	2,152	2,082	2,260	2,051	3.9
Mercer	1,414	1,396	1,480	1,371	5,209	5,202	5,480	4,958	5.2
Mifflin	380	372	389	382	1,668	1,673	1,656	1,681	4.1
Monroe	487	477	479	504	1,985	1,950	1,989	2,024	7.0
Montgomery	1,614	1,517	1,755	1,585	6,715	6,337	7,272	6,596	2.5
Montour	206	260	194	158	820	1,223	698	530	5.6
Northampton	2,965	2,849	3,024	3,026	11,751	11,092	12,187	12,008	6.9
Northumberland	2,655	2,627	2,675	2,707	10,247	10,918	10,017	10,032	8.0
Perry	183	206	189	158	786	915	792	672	3.6

* Census of 1930.

APPENDIX TABLE II (CONTINUED)

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES AND PERSONS AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF, BY COUNTIES
FIRST QUARTER, 1936

County	Cases				Persons				Per Cent of Population* (Quarterly Period)
	Quarterly Period	January	February	March	Quarterly Period	January	February	March	
Philadelphia	71,513	75,646	69,585	69,266	205,843	218,908	200,663	197,974	10.6
Pike	182	137	201	211	735	564	812	838	9.8
Potter	322	326	323	318	1,324	1,303	1,335	1,333	7.6
Schuylkill	2,637	2,829	2,428	2,629	9,372	10,254	8,683	9,094	4.0
Snyder	254	245	282	233	1,076	1,200	1,140	897	5.7
Somerset	1,035	1,168	991	953	4,079	4,817	3,839	3,601	5.1
Sullivan	65	69	67	60	245	298	236	202	3.3
Susquehanna	641	716	641	577	2,900	3,196	2,884	2,657	8.6
Tioga	347	300	352	390	1,341	1,142	1,350	1,535	4.2
Union	176	153	186	191	740	716	745	775	4.2
Venango	1,016	1,128	1,029	893	4,078	4,494	4,119	3,636	6.4
Warren	379	311	405	422	1,468	1,183	1,576	1,648	3.5
Washington	2,173	2,278	2,160	2,081	7,527	7,978	7,493	7,147	3.7
Wayne	437	428	432	453	1,946	1,958	1,918	1,975	6.8
Westmoreland	4,059	4,463	4,119	3,608	14,846	16,560	15,074	12,925	5.0
Wyoming	196	199	191	203	705	735	679	722	4.5
York	1,703	1,651	1,775	1,677	6,285	6,212	6,523	6,082	3.8

* Census of 1930.

APPENDIX TABLE III

EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF GRANTS,* BY COUNTIES
FIRST QUARTER, 1936

County	Total	January	February	March
TOTAL	$19,806,733.26	$7,429,860.30	$6,073,294.88	$6,303,578.08
Adams	20,385.29	5,419.60	6,518.67	8,447.02
Allegheny	4,603,796.28	1,786,154.18	1,460,328.28	1,357,313.82
Armstrong	75,068.59	27,657.75	22,277.97	25,132.87
Beaver	166,713.29	60,291.08	52,632.04	53,790.17
Bedford	31,467.56	13,310.64	9,086.14	9,070.78
Berks	309,072.80	109,487.09	95,008.18	104,577.53
Blair	135,542.65	58,458.17	38,631.19	38,453.29
Bradford	19,894.86	6,798.00	6,022.92	7,073.94
Bucks	103,038.07	42,982.53	31,608.57	28,446.97
Butler	75,016.13	28,559.55	23,885.06	22,571.52
Cambria	264,068.64	100,937.42	78,605.90	84,525.32
Cameron	9,581.09	1,608.48	3,251.55	4,721.06
Carbon	48,754.88	16,950.35	15,840.16	15,964.37
Centre	47,634.21	19,463.80	14,422.58	13,747.83

* Excluding special programs and administration.

APPENDIX TABLE III (CONTINUED)

EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF GRANTS,* BY COUNTIES
FIRST QUARTER, 1936

County	Total	January	February	March
Chester	$ 116,977.93	$ 36,118.86	$ 39,286.90	$ 41,572.17
Clarion	29,305.81	11,697.15	8,775.12	8,833.54
Clearfield	188,053.33	81,436.54	56,518.43	50,098.36
Clinton	38,333.26	16,862.94	11,267.66	10,202.66
Columbia	37,240.45	14,330.65	11,213.28	11,696.52
Crawford	95,172.05	32,372.28	29,261.14	33,538.63
Cumberland	54,291.79	16,883.01	18,073.72	19,335.06
Dauphin	184,917.22	62,276.13	61,286.91	61,354.18
Delaware	200,617.74	71,085.23	65,147.98	64,384.53
Elk	16,837.97	6,607.94	5,219.34	5,010.69
Erie	360,824.65	130,412.07	114,408.86	116,003.72
Fayette	328,945.65	122,913.99	100,691.66	105,340.00
Forest	9,074.98	3,057.76	2,891.69	3,125.53
Franklin	45,288.42	14,306.04	14,602.08	16,380.30
Fulton	5,559.05	1,787.74	1,670.87	2,100.44
Greene	39,339.23	14,102.25	11,882.85	13,354.13
Huntingdon	32,829.26	11,832.36	9,254.06	11,742.84
Indiana	94,793.69	41,741.78	27,281.51	25,770.40
Jefferson	47,841.45	21,289.10	14,092.24	12,460.11
Juniata	14,161.96	5,874.32	3,756.35	4,531.29
Lackawanna	686,781.18	251,920.79	212,013.41	222,846.98
Lancaster	198,389.71	70,499.15	61,970.61	65,919.95
Lawrence	157,889.06	61,231.15	49,155.93	47,501.98
Lebanon	31,626.62	10,885.77	10,481.18	10,259.67
Lehigh	370,853.55	119,832.38	120,494.79	130,526.38
Luzerne	850,510.39	306,309.18	272,145.06	272,056.15
Lycoming	137,016.43	47,518.11	44,477.52	45,020.80
McKean	45,643.38	16,519.70	14,114.17	15,009.51
Mercer	130,196.18	46,470.79	41,891.37	41,834.02
Mifflin	36,812.87	13,551.10	11,126.26	12,135.51
Monroe	40,148.91	13,781.90	12,490.00	13,877.01
Montgomery	159,961.71	53,509.73	54,392.85	52,059.13
Montour	17,715.04	8,269.86	5,335.17	4,110.01
Northampton	303,288.05	103,881.64	98,571.91	100,834.50
Northumberland	253,622.70	88,719.97	80,342.97	84,559.76
Perry	14,067.98	5,761.29	4,119.03	4,187.66
Philadelphia	7,138,321.59	2,690,095.19	2,103,103.67	2,345,122.73
Pike	15,618.18	4,185.07	5,437.74	5,995.37
Potter	22,520.42	7,931.60	7,027.68	7,561.14
Schuylkill	238,614.59	94,589.92	65,633.61	78,391.06
Snyder	22,331.47	8,450.00	7,814.77	6,066.70
Somerset	83,503.65	34,517.93	23,128.08	25,857.64
Sullivan	5,534.57	1,980.55	2,237.48	1,316.54
Susquehanna	61,638.22	24,332.46	19,303.04	18,002.72
Tioga	25,837.21	7,935.03	8,032.83	9,869.35
Union	16,708.18	5,139.53	5,715.28	5,853.37
Venango	102,337.76	40,157.34	31,401.82	30,778.60
Warren	33,817.64	10,990.06	10,612.71	12,214.87
Washington	168,965.11	62,760.48	52,027.89	54,176.74
Wayne	41,889.49	14,494.40	12,632.07	14,763.02
Westmoreland	339,629.00	133,749.74	105,499.51	100,379.75
Wyoming	18,464.59	6,536.16	5,717.05	6,211.38
York	142,903.37	48,896.97	48,324.78	45,681.62
State-wide	43,134.23	19,388.58	1,820.78	21,924.87

* Excluding special programs and administration.

APPENDIX TABLE IV

EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF,* SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND ADMINISTRATION, BY MONTHS
SEPTEMBER, 1932 - MARCH, 1936

Month and Year	Total	Direct Relief	Work Relief	Special Programs	Administration
September, 1932	$ 1,073,112.27	$ 1,062,303.51	-	-	$ 10,809.26
October	2,357,547.96	2,291,016.53	$ 21,907.03	-	44,624.40
November	3,889,890.61	3,378,053.13	453,543.36	-	58,294.12
December	5,624,230.67	4,715,575.18	793,608.04	-	115,047.45
January, 1933	6,087,357.04	5,477,249.98	466,442.50	-	143,664.56
February	6,941,657.03	6,012,456.90	746,844.77	-	182,355.36
March	7,945,259.91	7,146,385.51	588,237.98	-	210,636.42
April	7,067,388.52	6,375,039.04	469,140.71	-	223,208.77
May	8,402,515.89	7,322,026.53	831,155.24	-	249,334.12
June	7,505,317.97	6,794,142.26	454,235.21	$ 1,110.05	255,830.45
July	6,604,462.40	5,960,716.93	357,417.93	16,501.81	269,825.73
August	6,768,521.57	6,136,148.19	333,988.92	16,050.86	282,333.60
September	6,317,323.83	5,420,309.77	560,105.55	16,660.62	320,247.89
October	6,652,651.85	5,535,859.79	769,455.03	16,488.22	330,848.81
November	7,160,906.29	6,259,156.41	500,638.57	44,222.85	356,888.46
December	7,103,075.49	6,354,065.63	280,051.26	95,935.04	373,023.56
January, 1934	6,810,648.12	6,004,453.98	251,407.16	147,902.00	406,884.98
February	6,785,156.94	6,117,090.37	94,002.93	190,392.12	383,671.52
March	8,545,520.40	7,753,344.99	77,162.27	259,370.66	455,642.48
April	12,402,321.05	6,989,491.47	4,421,122.99	305,797.35	685,909.24
May	12,321,875.28	7,248,967.59	4,030,066.68	265,190.43	777,650.58
June	11,943,881.75	6,820,973.22	4,070,764.89	174,589.00	877,554.64
July	11,353,906.93	7,000,736.76	3,285,119.20	196,584.82	871,466.15
August	11,275,648.77	8,044,549.07	1,919,106.60	414,927.63	897,065.47
September	9,483,357.04	7,753,949.90	468,436.43	367,264.09	893,706.62
October	12,147,932.36	9,262,223.87	992,577.11	825,062.54	1,068,068.84
November	14,647,359.24	9,429,111.28	3,604,126.00	517,551.15	1,096,570.81
December	17,952,385.77	9,558,665.10	6,357,949.52	806,786.71	1,228,984.44
January, 1935	21,541,184.28	11,088,291.17	8,263,342.53	715,971.69	1,473,578.89
February	20,371,610.74	11,201,503.68	7,255,603.62	560,526.43	1,353,977.01
March	18,679,092.19	13,377,239.44	3,201,948.35	587,777.45	1,512,126.95
April	20,030,917.49	14,413,618.81	3,476,007.58	566,099.94	1,575,191.16
May	19,610,211.78	13,574,667.08	3,581,874.04	698,944.53	1,754,726.13
June	16,868,150.72	11,763,668.09	3,085,450.20	476,214.02	1,542,818.41
July	17,892,438.27	13,649,167.88	2,278,020.51	278,488.19	1,686,761.99
August	16,460,832.81	14,024,835.33	307,012.23	425,568.96	1,703,416.29
September	15,363,604.61	13,583,594.94	-	401,957.72	1,378,051.95
October	15,593,650.90	14,047,498.66	-	215,361.40	1,330,790.84
November	12,074,510.75	10,567,692.75	-	302,670.05	1,204,147.95
December	9,388,918.29	8,116,867.13	-	141,750.20	1,130,300.96
January, 1936	8,566,489.82	7,429,860.30	-	140,475.84	996,153.68
February	7,049,147.42	6,073,294.88	-	141,347.65	834,504.89
March	7,397,886.84	6,303,578.08	-	202,026.52	892,282.24

* Exclusive of work relief provided by the Federal Works Program of 1935-36 and employment provided by the Civil Works Administration program of 1933-34.